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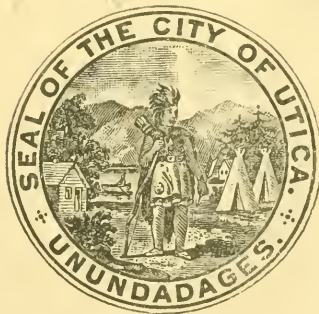
OUTLINE HISTORY
OF
UTICA AND VICINITY

PREPARED BY A COMMITTEE

OF THE

NEW CENTURY CLUB

Brown, Elizabeth G.
"



UTICA, NEW YORK
L. C. CHILDS AND SON
1900

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PREFACE.

THIS sketch of our city and its neighborhood has been prepared with the object of bringing together, in brief and inexpensive form, the most important facts of local history, with a slight mention of noteworthy citizens and of natural surroundings.

Sincere thanks are due to the many friends who have given valuable aid : especially to Dr. M. M. Bagg, whose works have been a main source of information ; Professor North of Hamilton College ; Mr. Egbert Bagg ; Miss Blandina D. Miller ; Mr. Quentin McAdam and Mr. William C. McAdam ; and to Mr. Charles D. Walcott of Washington ; Dr. F. J. H. Merrill of Albany ; Dr. Joseph B. Haberer ; Mr. Benjamin D. Gilbert ; and Mr. George C. Hodges.

The Editors take pleasure also in acknowledging their indebtedness to The Saturday Globe for the use of several plates for illustrations, and to the Oneida Historical Society, and the Rev. John R. Harding of Trinity Church, for similar favors. The photograph of Sherman Fall is printed by the courtesy of the U. S. Geological Survey. The plate was lent through the kindness of Dr. F. J. H. Merrill, State Geologist.

The work is but an outline history. For the many details which give life to the subject, readers are asked to

consult the writings to which full marginal references are given.

It is hoped that the book now issued will interest a larger number of our citizens in the life of the past, and especially that it may stimulate the young to reach forward to the highest type of citizenship in the opening century. If this shall be the result, the wish of its originators will be fully answered.

THE EDITORS.

NEW CENTURY CLUB, UTICA, N. Y.

JANUARY, 1900.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

Pioneers, Dr. Bagg's Pioneers of Utica.
M. H., Dr. Bagg's Memorial History of Utica.
O. H. S., Oneida Historical Society.
E. and F., Everts and Fariss' History of Oneida County.
(Other abbreviations will be noticed as they are used.)

"The Times, as we say—or the present aspects of our social state, ... are the receptacle in which the Past leaves its history, the quarry out of which the genius of to-day is building up the Future."

EMERSON.

I.

EARLIEST HISTORY.

FORT STANWIX AND OLD FORT SCHUYLER.

THE territory embraced within the present limits of Oneida County was not settled until the close of the Revolution, when the tide of immigration began pouring into Central and Western New York from New England. Its soil was originally a part of the vast domain over which the Iroquois Confederacy held sway.

Morgan's
League of the
Iroquois.

The territory of the Five Nations, as they were called by the English—and the Iroquois by the French—extended from the Hudson to Niagara. The Nations, or tribes, were known severally as Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. Later the Tuscaroras of South Carolina were adopted into the Confederacy, and henceforth the Iroquois were styled by the English, “The League of the Six Nations.”

Ibid. Bk. I.
Ch. 2, p. 38.

Becoming allied with England in the war which the Colonists waged for Independence, the Iroquois forfeited their lands by the victory of the Americans and the laws of war. Henceforth ownership was vested in the United States government. The action of the Oneidas, however, in refusing to take up arms against the Americans, prevented the Iroquois from declaring their allegiance, as a unit, to the British Crown. It is to the honor and credit of the State of New York that only by treaty or purchase, were the lands once in possession of the Indians appropriated by the State.

Ibid Ch. 1.
pp. 24, 27-28, 29.

Ibid. p. 20.
Lossing's
Hist. Empire
State, p. 334.

An Act passed by the First General Assembly of the Province of New York in 1683, provided for the division of the Province into twelve counties. (Dukes and Cornwall were later surrendered to Massachusetts.)

Albany County, one of the original twelve counties, extended westward to the bounds of the Province until 1772, when Tryon County was erected from its territory, taking its name from the last English Governor of New York, William Tryon. This was changed by the Legislature, April 2, 1784, to Montgomery County, in honor of General Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec in 1775. The County of Herkimer was erected from the territory of Montgomery County in 1791. March 15, 1798, an Act was passed dividing Herkimer County, and the counties of Oneida and Chenango were formed from its territory. The domain covered by the former took its name from the original occupants of the soil, the Oneida tribe of Indians.

Ibid. pp. 96-7.
Hendrick's
Brief Hist.
Empire State,
pp. 44-5.
Ibid. pp. 98-9.
Jones's Annals
of Oneida Co.,
pp. 2, 3.
Lossing's
Hist. Empire
State, p. 584.
Jones's Annals
p. 8. Judge
Holden's Ad-
dress, Cent.
Oneida Co.,
March 15, 1898.

Ded. Site Old
Ft. Schuyler
in Trans. O.H.
S., 1881 4.
Jones's Annals
pp. 490-1.
Pioneers, p. 5.
M. H., p. 17.
Pioneers, p. 6.
M. H., p. 18.

Jones's Annals
p. 323, (note,)
p. 491.
M. H. p. 18.

One of a chain of forts built by the English during the French and Indian war was located on the site of the present city of Utica and was known as "Old Fort Schuyler." It was designed to guard the fording place in the river above it, and stood *near* the intersection of Second street and the New York Central Railroad. The Indian path from Oneida Castle crossed the one leading to the Oneida Carrying Place, (Fort Stanwix), at the ford, near the place where the bridge now spans the Mohawk at the foot of Genesee street. The fort was called "Old Fort Schuyler" to distinguish it from a more important fortification on the site of the present city of Rome, N. Y., properly called Fort Stanwix. During the Revolution an effort was made to change the name of Fort Stanwix to Fort Schuyler.

The statement is often made that Old Fort Schuyler was named in honor of Col. Peter Schuyler of Albany, the beloved "Brother Quider" of the Indians and uncle of General Philip Schuyler of the Revolution. Others claim that it was named for his nephew and namesake, Col. Peter

Barber's Hist.
Colls. p. 374.
Jones's Annals
p. 490.
M. H. pp. 17-18.

Schuyler of New Jersey, an officer in the active service of his country at the time this fort was built. When the foundations of the defense were laid, Col. Peter Schuyler of Albany, (its first mayor), had been dead over a quarter of a century. It seems reasonable to believe that the custom then prevalent, of naming fortifications in honor of officers in active service, was followed in this instance, and that "Old Fort Schuyler" was called for Col. Peter Schuyler of New Jersey, then in command of the Jersey Blues at Oswego.

Hist. Colls. N. Y. (Gen. Schuyler,) p. 498.
I. S. Hartley in Trans. O. H. S. 1881-4.

The fort, probably built in 1758, was allowed to go to decay at the close of the French war. Indeed, it had never been an important fortification, having been rudely constructed in the form of an earthen embankment, surrounded by pickets.

Jones's Annals p. 491.

Fort Stanwix, built by the English in 1758, and named in honor of General John Stanwix, stood at the head of navigation on the Mohawk, (now Rome, N. Y.), and was an expensive and elaborate fortification, costing the Crown \$266,400. The need of defense at this point was imperative from its situation on the great water-route from the Hudson to the western lakes. Here, in early times, boats were transferred from the Mohawk to Wood Creek across the portage known as the "Oneida Carrying Place."

Barber's Hist. Colls. pp. 367-8
D. E. Wager in Trans. O. H. S., 1885-6.
Jones's Annals pp. 323-4.
Doc. Hist. N. Y.
O'Callaghan, Vol. 4, p. 323.

Fort Stanwix played an important part in the Revolution when, in Burgoyne's Campaign of 1777, under the gallant Col. Peter Gansevoort, it withstood the siege of the English, commanded by Col. Barry St. Leger. It was the news of the attack upon the fort which led the militia of Tryon County, under Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, to march to its relief. Intercepted at Oriskany on the morning of the 6th of August, 1777, by the English and their Indian allies under Brandt and Butler, a battle followed which has been called the most obstinate and murderous of the Revolution,

Jones's Annals p. 313.
Ibid., pp. 328-60.
Barber's Hist. Colls., pp. 367-9.
Campbell's Annals of Tryon Co., Ch. 4.

Cobb's Story of the Palatines. for the loss of life, was relatively greater here than in any other engagement. The battle of Oriskany, although a seeming defeat, was in effect a victory. Washington said: "Here Herkimer first reversed the gloomy scene of the campaign." By their heroic action the farmers of the Mohawk Valley, largely the German Palatines, drove back the invader. The plans of Burgoyne were frustrated, and in the following October his army surrendered upon the Heights of Saratoga.

Ded. Oriskany Mon. in Trans. O. H. S., 1881 4. According to the best authority, the Stars and Stripes in the form adopted by the Continental Congress, June 14, 1777, were first unfurled on land from the ramparts of Fort Stanwix. Hastily improvised for the occasion, the flag was displayed during the siege of the fort. It was made of a white shirt, a blue camlet cloak, and bits of red cloth from the petticoat of a soldier's wife.

Gov. Seymour's Address of Welcome, Cent. Bat. Oriskany, Trans. O. H. S., 1877.

Preble's Hist. Flag of U. S., p. 276 in Harper's Mag., July, 1877.

Lossing's Field Book of the Rev., Vol. 1, p. 242.

Rev. Samuel Kirkland, who later founded the Hamilton Oneida Academy, of which Hamilton College is the outgrowth, served as Chaplain at Fort Stanwix during the Revolution. To the influence of this eminent missionary to the Indians of Western New York, and to the efforts of the pioneer settler of Westmoreland, Judge James Dean, is due the action of the Oneidas in remaining neutral during the War for Independence. Through the labors of Mr. Kirkland, the Oneidas and their celebrated chief, Skenandoah, embraced the Christian religion. They were known as "the tribe of the Upright Stone." This sacred stone was their national altar, and they gathered around it from year to year to celebrate solemn religious rites and to worship the Great Spirit. The moral qualities of the Oneidas led Pastor Kirkland to pronounce them the noblest of the Six Nations.

Fiske's Am. Rev. Vol. 1, pp. 285-92.

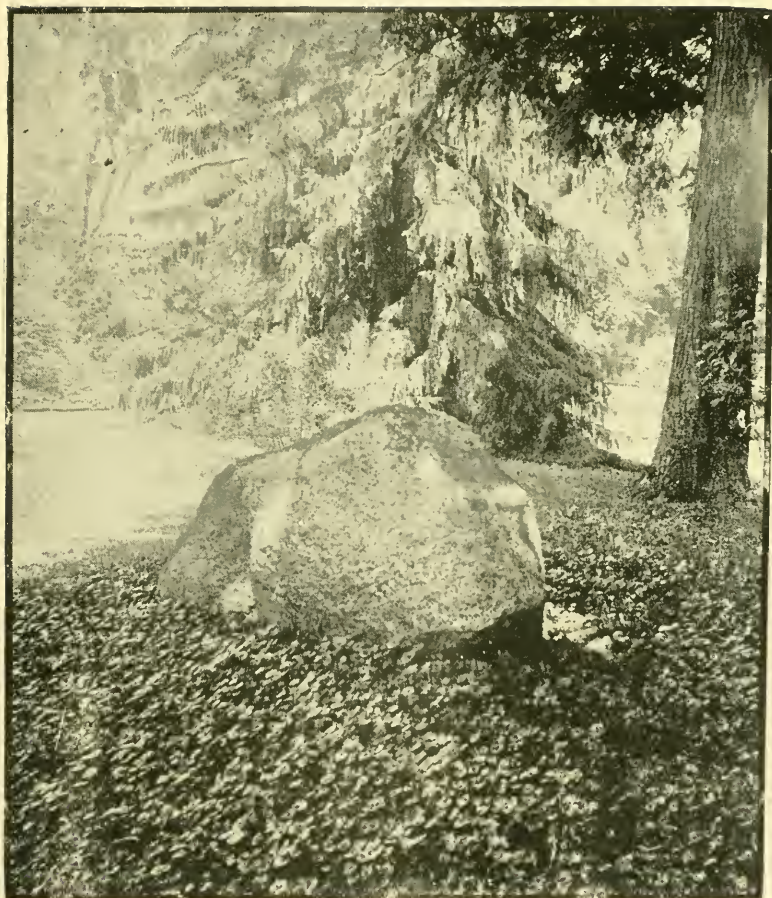
Barber's Hist. Colls., pp. 362-4, 376.

Jones's Annals 203-20, 744, 853-4.

Lothrop's Life of Kirkland.

Schoolcraft's Notes on the Iroquois, p. 46.

The sacred stone of the Oneidas now stands in Forest



Saturday Globe.

ONEIDA STONE,

Hill Cemetery, near the entrance. This valuable historical relic was brought from Stockbridge, Madison County, in 1849. Gridley's Hist. of Town of Kirkland, p. 7-20.

Fort Stanwix was the scene of important treaties and conferences between the Colonies and the Six Nations. Notable among them is the Convention of November 5, 1768, which established "the line of property," or boundary line between the Six Nations and the Colonies of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia—Jones's Annals p. 123. long the source of hostilities and the subject of continued dispute and controversy. Near the foot of College Hill, Clinton, the Class of '87 of Hamilton College has erected a stone to mark the "line of property" as fixed by the treaty of Fort Stanwix, signed for the Crown by General Indian Agent Sir William Johnson.

In 1784 a treaty was signed at Fort Stanwix in which peace was established between the United States and the Six Nations. Samuel Kirkland acted as interpreter. He ibid. p. 210 was largely influential in bringing the Indians to terms of peace, "Red Jacket," the Seneca Chief, being present and opposing the treaty stipulations.

The Great Indian Treaty of 1788, held at Fort Stanwix, was all important in its relations to the future of Oneida County, for the land now included within its limits was Lossing's Hist. Empire State, p. 334. there ceded to the State by its original owners and occupants.

By the Act creating Oneida County, it was provided that there should be held a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace in May, September and December. The court was to be held in the school house at Fort Stanwix, which stood on the site of the present City Hall in Rome. Jedediah Sanger, of New Hartford, was elected first judge, and the side judges were Hugh White of

Whitesboro, David Ostrom of Utica, George Huntington of Rome, and James Dean of Westmoreland. William Colbraith of Rome was the first sheriff, Jonas Platt of Whitesboro the first county clerk, and Arthur Breese of Whitesboro the first surrogate.

The first term of the Court of Common Pleas was held in May, 1798, Judge Sanger presiding. The first Circuit Court was held in September, 1798, Hon. John Lansing, Chief Justice ; the first Court of Oyer and Terminer was held at the same place (the school house at Fort Stanwix), June 5, 1798, presided over by Hon. James Kent, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Jones's Annals
p. 24.

The site of Utica, called in the Oneida tongue, "Yah-nun-da-da-sis," meaning "around the hill," is a part of a tract of 22,000 acres which George Second, King of Great Britain, granted in royal letters patent in 1734 to a number of individuals, but in reality to the Governor of the Province, William Cosby. The pronunciation of the Indian name varies, and it has been written "U-nun-da-dages."

Ibid. pp. 486-90, 529-38.
Pioneers, p. 645.
Jones's Annals
p. 490.

The quit-rents reserved in the patent having been left unpaid, Daniel Horsmanden, Chief Justice of the Colony of New York, directed the land to be sold in 1772, at public sale. It was bid in by Colonel, afterwards General, Philip Schuyler, for the benefit of himself, Gen. John Bradstreet, Rutger Bleecker and John M. Scott.

Ibid. p. 531.

In 1786 the survey of Cosby's Manor was completed by John R. Bleecker, son of one of its proprietors. At this time three dwellings were located near the ford, one on the west and two on the east side of the present Genesee street.

Pioneers, pp. 7-9.
M. H., pp. 20-1.

By the Act of 1784 which changed Tryon to Montgomery County, its territory was divided into five districts, one

of which was German Flats. The latter, which formed a part of Cosby's Manor, was divided March 7, 1788, and Whitestown was set apart as a separate town which, west of the dividing line, then included the whole of New York State. The eastern boundary line of Whitestown crossed the Mohawk at the ford, leaving part of the settlement of "Old Fort Schuyler" in Whitestown and part in German Flats. "Upon the formation of Oneida County in 1798, the east line was thrown eastwardly to the present line of the city and county."

At this period Rome and Whitesboro bade fair to become the centres of trade and population in Oneida County. The natural advantages offered the early settler in the vicinity of Old Fort Schuyler were not such as would prove attractive to the pioneer. Yet, the excellent facilities afforded at this point for the transportation of supplies, early marked it as an important trading-post. Gradually the fording place took upon itself the character of a village, as the early traders and mechanics began to locate in the vicinity of "Old Fort Schuyler." For some years the settlement was confined to the two streets which ran parallel with the river, (Water and Main), with a few scattering houses on the Whitestown road.

A real impetus was given to the growth of the settlement in the years 1794, '95 and '97 by expenditures laid out upon the road to the "Genesee country" through appropriations from the legislature. Particularly was this true of the year 1800, when the great highway to the west was constructed by the Seneca Turnpike Company, which, taking in "Old Fort Schuyler," passed much to the south of Rome and Whitesboro. (See VIII.)

In 1792 the settlers petitioned the legislature for aid in the construction of a bridge across the Mohawk. The bridge raised in 1791 was now completed and, by doing

Jones's Annals
p. 2.
Pioneers, pp.
11-12.
M. H., p. 20.

Jones's Annals
pp. 492-5.
M. H., pp. 18-
19.
Jones's Annals
p. 495.

Barber's Hist.
Colls., p. 374.
Pioneers, pp.
6, 7.

Ibid., p. 29.
M. H., p. 29.

away with the inconvenience hitherto experienced in fording the river, added materially to the growth of the hamlet.

Barber's Hist.
Colls , p. 374.
Pioneers, p. 90
Jones's Annals
p. 567.

The first Church within its limits was organized April 1, 1793, under the style of "The United Society of Whites-town and Old Fort Schuyler." August 21, 1794, Rev. Bethuel Dodd was installed pastor.

Up to the year 1798 the history of the place is mainly the chronicle of a list of pioneers whose integrity and thrift laid the foundations of the future city's growth.

II.

THE VILLAGE OF UTICA.

1798—1832.

THE men of Old Fort Schuyler now felt the need of more formal organization and applied to the legislature for an act of incorporation, which was passed April 3, 1798.

The village took the name of Utica. It is said that this name was chosen by lot. According to the story, some of the inhabitants of the village, discussing the matter at Bagg's Tavern, decided to settle it by allowing each to write the name of his choice and put it in a hat; the first name drawn out to be adopted. This proved to be Utica, "the choice of that eminent classical scholar, Erastus Clark." Pioneers, p. 78. Fiske's Critical Period of Am. Hist., pp. 196-7.

There was a second charter in 1805, and a third in 1817. (See XIV.) By the third charter Utica was made a town, separate from Whitestown. The records of the first seven years of the village were destroyed by fire in 1848, and we have little knowledge of the official acts of that time. Ibid, p. 79.

The Directory of 1832 says: "The gentleman who was the first President of the Village (1798), Talcott Camp, Esq., is still resident in the city." Utica Directory, 1832, p. 194.

The first tax list which we have is that of 1800, when the taxes amounted to \$40., and the highest sum was \$2., paid by John Post, the pioneer merchant and tavern keeper. Pioneers, pp. 18-23, 97.

The first newspaper in Utica was the *Whitestown Gazette and Cato's Patrol*, published in 1798 by William McLean. He had first published it at New Hartford in 1794 under the name of the *Whitestown Gazette*. Ibid., p. 83.

Mrs. Whit- We are told that the first paper printed in the county,
 er's Stray which was also the first west of Albany, was the *Western*
 Leaves in the *Sentinel*, established by Oliver P. Easton, at Whitesboro,
 Hist. of Whitesboro,
 p. 41. in January, 1794, and continued six years.

T. Hopper in Water for the village use was obtained in 1802, when
 Trans. O. H. the "Utica Aqueduct Company" brought water in a log
 S., 1885-6. aqueduct from springs at the foot of the sand bank (now
 Spring street), through the pasture lots to the corner of
 Genesee and Liberty streets, and down Genesee.

In 1824, the Erie canal caused the severing of the aque-
 duct, but a new company, the Utica Aqueduct Association,
 was formed in 1832, and erected works in the same re-
 gion two years later. The deed of the property on which
 some of these springs are situated contains a clause reserv-
 ing to the Association the right to obtain water from this
 source. It actually did so until 1850.

The Utica Water Works Company was incorporated
 March 31, 1848.

Pioneers, p. In 1805 three wells were dug, which were in use for
 209. some time. That in the centre of Bagg's square was
 Trans. O. H. long kept open, and was a gathering place for the inhabi-
 S., 1885 6. tants during a great part of the village life.

Pioneers, pp. In 1793 the Presbyterians had organized a religious socie-
 90-1. ty, (See I.) and church-going people of every denomination
 met for worship in the school house, the Presbyterian min-
 ister conducting the services and giving part of his time to
 Utica and part to Whitesboro.

A church building was erected in 1806-7, on the corner
 of Washington and Liberty streets, on a lot given by Major
 John Bellinger with the sole condition that he should have
 a pew in the church.

bid., p. 213.
 Ibid., p. 330.

The Presbyterian Church of Utica was separated from

that of Whitesboro in 1813, while as early as 1805 the Utica society had organized separately for the transaction of business. Ibid., p. 215.

Trinity Church was organized in 1798, by Rev. Philander Chase. In a few years it was reorganized, the certificate of incorporation bearing date Aug. 14, 1804. The present lot was obtained in accordance with a promise from the Bleecker family to give a lot to the first church that should be erected. The present building was used in 1806, and completed in 1810. D. W. Perkins, in Utica Observer, Sept. 30, 1887. Pioneers, pp. 68-149.

In the early part of this period many Welsh families settled in Utica, and in 1801 a Welsh Baptist Church was formed—the first Church, exclusively of Utica, whose organization has been continuous and services unbroken to the present time. In 1804, a small church was built by the Welsh Congregationalists. Ibid., pp. 134-136. Jones's Early Welsh Settlers of Oneida Co. in Trans. O. H. S., 1889-92.

Services of the Roman Catholic Church were first held in Utica in 1819, in the building on John street, which served as Court House and Academy.

St. John's Church was soon organized; the present lot, on the corner of John and Bleecker streets, was given by Judge Morris S. Miller, and a building consecrated in 1821. Pioneers, p. 474.

A large number of charitable and missionary societies were organized in this period, some of which are still in existence. Among them was The "Female Charitable Society of Whitestown," organized in 1806, which was "the first benevolent association of the county of which we have any knowledge." Ibid., p. 230.

For many years the children of all denominations gathered in one Sunday School, organized in 1816. The first book of Scripture questions compiled for Sunday Schools in this country was prepared in 1824 by the Superintendent of this school, Truman Parmelee. Ibid., pp. 414-418, 612 613.

M. H., pp. 107,
112, 113.

In 1811 there was a military company in the village—the Independent Infantry Company. In the war of 1812 some of its members, as well as others, about sixty in all, were enrolled as volunteers, (February, 1813), and, as a new company, commanded by Captain William Williams, were attached to the 134th Regiment. They were not called into battle, but a few other volunteers from Utica were in active service in different organizations, and some were drafted.

(For Uticans in the navy, see XI.)

Pioneers, pp.
309-313.

Soldiers also often passed through the village on their way to or from some military post.

Commodore Perry visited Utica soon after his victory on Lake Erie, and received a public dinner from the citizens, (Nov. 3, 1813.)

The first directory was issued in 1817. It contained a *List of the American Navy*, with the statement, “The ships in italics denote vessels captured from the British.” The second directory was issued in 1828, and the third in 1829.

M. H., p. 129.

In 1817 all business was prosecuted below Catharine street. Residences were scattered above this point. The roadways were unpaved, but sidewalks were made of flagging, cobble, gravel or tan bark, to suit the convenience of the householders.

Forests skirted the village on the south side, above South street and east of Third street. Clearings were more frequent in the direction of Whitesboro, but the forest reached to La Fayette street.

Between 1817 and 1825 the Erie canal was constructed. (See VIII.)

In 1824 the first State Nominating Convention ever held in New York met in Utica. It was held by the "People's Party," which advocated the nomination of party candidates by such convention of delegates, not by members of the Legislature, and the choosing of Presidential Electors by vote of the people as is now done, not by the Legislature.

Hendrick's
Brief Hist. of
Empire State,
pp. 143-144.

The Convention nominated DeWitt Clinton for Governor. He was elected by the people, who thus endorsed his policy in favor of the canal.

Columbian
Gazette, Utica,
Sept. 14, 1824.

June 10, 1825, Gen. La Fayette visited Utica, entering the village by the street that now bears his name, and receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the citizens.

Pioneers, pp.
627-630.

It is interesting to notice the early efforts of the citizens in behalf of the needy and oppressed. In 1824, and again in 1827, they sent aid to the Greeks suffering from Turkish tyranny, and in 1831 to the Poles, then in their last struggle with Russia. La Fayette, in a letter dated Nov. 29, 1831, acknowledged the receipt of nearly \$1,000. which he had promised to transmit for Uticans to the Polish sufferers.

Ibid., p. 557.
M. H., p. 177.
Columbian
Gazette Jan.
26, 30, Feb. 28,
1827.
M. H., p. 197.
Elucidator,
Sept. 27, 1831.

As early as 1816 ordinances had been passed to number the buildings on Genesee street, and affix the names of the streets to the corners. In 1829 other ordinances gave the business portion of the village clean streets each week, while other streets were cleaned once a month.

M. H., p. 128.

M. H., p. 100.

The directory of this year tells us: "The first bridges across the canal in this town were erected in 1820; the first street paved in 1822, viz.—Genesee from the corner of Whitesboro street to the Erie canal.

"Public lamps were first lighted December 29, 1827,

viz.—55 extending from the foot of Genesee street to the intersection of Court, and at the corners in other streets."

In the list of officers of the Town and Village we find Bell-ringers, Fence-viewers, Measurers of wood and coal, and Pound-masters.

We may mention here that a little later, in some of the city directories, we find Superintendents of the Brothertown Indians, also Peace-makers for the Brothertown Indians, as well as an Attorney for the Brothertown and New Stockbridge Indians, and one for the Oneidas. The Peace-makers were Indians, appointed probably by the Governor and Senate, and the office answered in most respects to that of Justice of the Peace.

Directories,
1832, 1833, 1834.
Jones's Annals
pp. 265-267.

Ibid., p. 890.
Ibid., p. 891.
Dwight's
Travels, Vol.
III, p. 130.

The Brothertown Indians were remnants of tribes from New Jersey, New England and Long Island, who were invited by the Oneidas to occupy part of their territory. They began to come before the Revolution, and in 1786 Rev. Samson Occum, an educated Mohegan, brought to the vicinity 192 members of various tribes, including Montauks, Mohegans, and Narragansetts. Their settlements lay in the present limits of Oneida County, partly in the town of Kirkland, but chiefly in Marshall.

Jones's Annals
p. 247.
Ibid., pp. 887-
889.

The Stockbridge Indians were also invited by the Oneidas to come from Massachusetts, and arrived at about the same time, settling in Oneida and Madison Counties, and calling their new home New Stockbridge.

Jones's Annals
pp. 863-889, 893.
Gridley's Hist.
Town of Kirk-
land.

About 1822 the Indians of this region began a migration westward which went on for many years. The Brothertown and New Stockbridge Indians and the main body of the Oneidas formed settlements at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where they have prospered. A few Oneidas are all that now remain in our neighborhood.

Slavery existed in Utica in early times, and slave sales were once common, the last announcement of such sales being probably in 1817. In 1820, when there were 10,000 slaves in the State, there were only nine in Oneida County. Slavery ceased in the State July 4, 1827.

Pioneers, pp 68, 120, 633-635.
 Roberts' Commonwealth of N. Y., Vol. II, p. 565.

In 1798 President Dwight, of Yale College, had traveled through this part of the State, and says in his *Travels*: "Utica was a pretty village, containing fifty houses."

Dwight's Trav. in N. E. and N. Y., Vol. III, p. 130.

In 1831 the population was about 10,000, and in November of that year a meeting of citizens was called to consider the subject of asking the legislature for city privileges.

Pioneers, p. 85.
 Directory, 1832.
 M. H., p. 197.

III.

THE CITY OF UTICA

FROM ITS INCORPORATION TO THE CIVIL WAR.

1832-1861.

M. H., p. 199 UTICA was incorporated as a city by Act of Legislature passed February, 13, 1832, in accordance with the petition of the people.

The city extended north of the canal, from Third street to the grounds now occupied by the State Hospital. South of the canal the streets were laid out very much as at present, as far as Rebecca (now South) street, on the east of Genesee street, and as far as Plant on the west.

Utica Sentinel
and Gazette,
Aug. 14, S. pt.
11, 25, 1832.
M. H., p. 498.

In the summer of 1832, the cholera epidemic, which was then raging all over the country, broke out in Utica. A general panic prevailed, so that business was almost suspended; the churches and schools were closed, and it is estimated that fully one-third of the population fled from the city. The Mayor, however, General Joseph Kirkland (the first Mayor of the new city), remained at his post, taking all possible measures to check the spread of the pestilence, and to mitigate its horrors, establishing hospitals for the sick and ministering to the dying.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Ibid. pp. 224-6.

Much interest and excitement was aroused in Utica by the Anti-slavery movement. During the years 1834-5 public meetings were held at which resolutions were passed denouncing the agitation of the subject, and on the 21st of October, 1835, a mob gathered around the Bleecker Street (Second Presbyterian) Church, where an Anti-

Slavery Convention was organizing, and by threats and violence, forced the Convention to adjourn without trans-
 acting any business. Gerrit Smith, then a young man, was present as a spectator, and his indignation was so great at the intolerance shown, that he invited the delegates to hold their convention at his home in Peterboro, which they did.

T. W. Seward
 in Trans. O. H.
 S., 1887-9, pp.
 151-4.
 Frothing-
 ham's Life of
 Gerrit Smith,
 pp. 164 5.

A year later (winter of 1836-7) great excitement was caused by the arrest of a fugitive slave, and his trial in Utica, during which a mob—this time on the side of the oppressed—broke into the court room, during the recess of the Court and carried off the prisoner. He was, it is said, sent into Canada by the “underground railroad;” that is, by a secret understanding between those whose sympathies were with the slave, he was sent on by night from one post to another until he reached the border.

M. H., p. 229.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Utica early had a bonded debt, and in October, 1834, it was obliged to borrow money to meet its current expenses.

M. H., p. 223.

In 1837, there was widespread depression in business and financial distress of which Utica had her full share.

Ibid., pp. 230-1.

A very destructive fire added to the calamities of that year. Starting from Broad Street, it consumed almost all the buildings between Genesee and John Streets, as far as Bagg's Square; also many buildings on the west side of Genesee Street.

TRIAL OF MC LEOD.

In 1841 occurred the trial of Alexander McLeod, a soldier in a Canadian regiment, for the murder of an American citizen. The case was important, for the trial of a British subject by an American court might bring about trouble with England. These were the facts:

In 1837 a rebellion took place in Canada, the conflict

W. H. Seward's Wks., Ed. 1887, Vol. II. pp. 547-88. Daniel Webster's Wks., Ed. 1887, Vol. VI., pp. 247-69. Roberts' New York, Vol. II., pp. 590-1. Curtis' Life of Daniel Webster (1870), Vol. II., pp. 53, 58. M. H., pp. 542-4.

being called the Patriot War. A party of insurgents and American sympathizers seized Navy Island on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, and kept up communication with the American shore by the steamboat Caroline. On the night of December 29, 1837, this boat was destroyed by a British force from Canada, and an American was killed.

In February, 1841, McLeod was arrested in Buffalo and indicted for the murder of an American on this occasion. The case was finally tried in Utica, October, 1841, before Judge Philo Gridley, with Joshua A. Spencer counsel for McLeod.

An alibi was proved, and the prisoner acquitted, and international complications which might have proved serious were thus avoided.

WASHINGTONIAN MOVEMENT.

In 1841-43 there was a great interest in the cause of temperance, awakened by the "Washingtonian Movement," so called because it was supposed to be in line with the opinions of Martha Washington, whom it adopted as its patron saint. Its motto was "moral suasion," and a great change in social customs was effected.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

In 1848 several State Conventions were held in Utica, three of which were important. The Democracy of the State had split into two parties on the subject of slavery extension, one party siding with the South and the other, the "Free Soilers," opposing the extension of slavery into the territories. These took as their motto, "Free trade, free labor, free soil, free speech, and free men."

The National Democratic Convention met at Baltimore in May and nominated Lewis Cass for President. Two sets of delegates appeared from New York and both were admitted, which pleased neither.

Utica Daily Gazette, May 26, 27, 29, 30, 1848.

Wendell's Repts., Vol. 25.

M. H., p. 244.

The first of the three conventions mentioned above was that of the Free Soilers, which, on June 22, met in Utica in the Methodist church on Bleecker Street, and nominated Martin Van Buren for President.

Ibid., June 21,
23, 24, Aug. 11,
12, 14, 1848.

One of the resolutions adopted set forth "the duty to preserve the extensive territories of New Mexico and California for a home for the free laborers of the world."

Albany Atlas,
July, 1848.

The outgrowth of this was a larger Free Soil Convention, having delegates from various States, which met in Buffalo in August and made the same nomination.

September 13, the other two conventions mentioned met in Utica at the same hour: a second one held by the Free Soilers to nominate Presidential Electors and State officers; and that of the Liberty Party in Mechanics' Hall.

*Utica Daily
Gazette*, Sept.
12 15, 1848.

The Liberty Party was formed to oppose slavery, and, at this meeting, after adopting the resolutions and candidates of the Buffalo Convention, the meeting adjourned, and the delegates marched to the Court House, where the Free Soilers were assembled, and were received as honorary members by that Convention.

*Shepard's
Martin Van
Buren*, Ed.
1807, pp. 354-69.

Thus we see that in Utica were taken some of the steps by which the opponents of slavery were drawing together, and which ultimately led to the formation of the Republican party.

*Wilson's Rise
and Fall of the
Slave Power
in America*,
8th Ed., Vol.
II., pp. 125-60,
167.

This movement in New York State resulted in the defeat of General Cass, and the election of General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate, as President.

*Von Holdt's
Con. Hist. of
U.S.*, Vol. III.,
pp. 359-400.

MEXICAN WAR, ETC.

The Mexican War (1845-1848) affected the city but slightly, although some Uticans were in the field. (See XI.)

The Irish famine occurred during this period, and large contributions were made for the sufferers.

A series of fires, destroying much property, occurred in

1851. They were believed to be the work of incendiaries, and the volunteer fire department was implicated. Several young men were obliged to flee the city to escape arrest, and one was brought to trial, convicted of arson in the first degree (then a capital offence), and executed. In consequence of this, the fire department was entirely re-organized.

Utica Daily
Gazette, Nov.,
22, 1851.

M. H., p. 207.

In this year, (1851), the great singer, Jenny Lind, visited Utica and gave a concert in the Bleecker Street Baptist Church.

Ibid., p. 267.
Daily Gazette,
July 15, 1851.

The following year, Louis Kossuth, the illustrious Hungarian patriot, was received by a committee of citizens (June 1, 1852), and a public meeting was held in the Museum, which stood on Genesee Street between Elizabeth and Bleecker.

Ibid., June 2,
1852.

M. H., pp. 271-2

There yet remain in Utica a few of the notes, "good for one dollar each, if presented one year after the attainment of Independence by Hungary", mementos of the patriot fund raised during this American visit.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The year 1855 was a stormy one, financially considered. The city was deeply in debt, and there was no money in the treasury to expend on improvements.

The citizens demanded greater economy, while the Common Council proposed to apply to the Legislature to amend the charter to enable them to increase the taxes.

The amendments were secured, but little was done in the direction of economy, and in 1857 a crisis was reached. The new Common Council found means to bring about a repeal of a section of the amendments which made a reduction in expenditures. This was done so hastily as to be practically secret.

When the citizens learned this, there was great indigna-

tion. Public meetings were held, and resolutions passed, demanding the restoration of the section. This was done by the Legislature of 1858. M. H., pp. 284,
287-8.

The continued difficulty in securing efficient and economical administration led to an amendment in the charter in 1861, making the Aldermen personally liable for all expenditures exceeding the amount prescribed by law. Ibid., pp. 299-
300.

This provision has never been repealed.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Once more an attempt was made to hold an Anti-Slavery Convention in the city, twenty-five years after the disgraceful tumult which made Gerrit Smith an Abolitionist. It was advertised to be held in Mechanics' Hall, January 14 and 15, but after the hall had been engaged, the Directors of the Mechanics' Association refused to allow it to be used for this purpose. "Free Discussion in Utica
in Jan. 1861,"
[pamphlet].

The Common Council also passed a resolution disapproving the meeting. Daily Papers

A crowd gathered before the hall on the afternoon of the 14th, and lawless acts were feared.

It was impossible to hold the meeting in a public place, but the delegates and their friends met in a private house and transacted business.

As the city was nearing the end of its third decade, its condition was one of great apparent prosperity. It was growing rapidly, having more than doubled its population since it became a city; manufacturing interests were large, and all looked promising for the future. Immersed in business cares or other interests, men seemed to have no thought of the clouds that were gathering, or looked upon them as temporary shadows that soon would pass away.

IV.

UTICA DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

1861-1865.

ON account of the troubled state of the country, a meeting was held in the City Hall, February 1, 1861.

M. H., p. 3co.
U. Herald,
Feb. 2, 1861.

In general, compromise measures were advocated, for men still thought that by such means the Union could be saved.

M. H., p. 300.
Daily Papers.

President Lincoln passed through the City on his way to Washington, February 18, and spoke very briefly from the rear platform of the train.

FIRST AND SECOND ONEIDA COUNTY REGIMENTS.

Fort Sumter fell April 14.

U. Herald,
Apr. 16, 1861.

April 15, President Lincoln called for 75,000 men for three months, and on that day the Utica Citizens' Corps "resolved that the Corps will be ready to march at forty-eight hours' notice, fully armed and equipped."

U. Herald,
Apr. 16, 1861.

On the same day measures were taken in the City to organize a "Volunteer Battalion for Central New York."

U. Herald,
Apr. 21, 1861.

April 20, a public meeting was held to give support to the government, and provide means for the destitute families of volunteers. Over \$8,000 was subscribed. There was "unbounded enthusiasm and devotion," and a Committee on Subscriptions was formed which continued the work with energy.

Semi-Centennial U. C. C.,
p. 15.
U. Herald,
Apr. 25, 1861.

The Corps left Wednesday, April 24, and was the first company to report for duty at Albany.

It was quickly followed by other companies from the city and neighboring country, and at Albany, these were

united to form the *Fourteenth New York Volunteer Regiment*. It was at first called the Corps Regiment. The Utica Citizens' Corps became Company A., and its captain, James McQuade, was made Colonel of the Regiment.

Five of its ten companies came from Utica.

June 17, it started southward, and was the first regiment to pass through Baltimore after the attack on the Massachusetts Sixth, on April 19.

Address of A.
F. B. Chase, in
Daily Papers,
May 17, 1868.

The companies of the Volunteer Battalion left Utica in the first days of May. They met at Elmira and formed the *Twenty-Sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers*.

U. Herald,
May 3, 8, 1861.

It was recruited and commanded by Col. William H. Christian.

A ladies' meeting to aid the volunteers was held in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church, Friday, May 3, and a committee of ladies representing fifteen churches was formed.

U. Herald,
May 4, 1861.

This organization worked steadily throughout the war, meeting regularly in the Common Council Chamber in the City Hall, and on several occasions entertainments were given to raise funds.

U. Herald,
Dec. 2-8, 1862.
June 30, July 2,
Dec. 15-17, 1864,
etc.

Throughout May and June, flags were raised on the school buildings, with speeches and music.

June 25, a great celebration of all the schools was held in Chancellor Square. About 3,000 pupils were present, and every school was represented.

U. Herald,
June 26, 1861.

Recruiting went on constantly in the summer and fall of 1861.

In October there were twenty-three recruiting officers in Utica, and Oneida County volunteers in fifteen different organizations.

U. Herald,
Oct. 21, 1861.

THIRD ONEIDA COUNTY REGIMENT.

The organization of the third Oneida County Regiment

was begun in September, 1861. It was mustered into service at Boonville as the *Ninety-Seventh New York Volunteer Regiment*, February 15, 1862, and passed through Utica on its way to the front, March 12.

Address A. B. It was called the Conkling Rifles, and was commanded by Col. Charles Wheelock, of Boonville. It was made up almost wholly of men from towns bordering on the Adirondack Wilderness.

Snow, in Daily
Papers, Feb.
19, 1898.

FOURTH ONEIDA COUNTY REGIMENT.

In July, 1862, in response to the third general call for troops, a committee of gentlemen was appointed to aid enlistments, and a patriotic meeting was held in the City Hall.

For the week beginning August 25, business places were closed at 4 P. M., each day, that every man might work to secure enlistments; and meetings were held almost every night.

M. H., pp. 311,
312.

Liberal bounties were offered by the State and County, and advance pay by the national government.

Address R.
Daggett, in
Daily Papers,
Mar. 23, 1898.

Under these circumstances, the Fourth Oneida was raised and mustered in at Rome, August 20, 1862, as the *One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteer Regiment*, Col. William R. Pease, commanding. It numbered 1,100 men, and so numerous were the enlistments that it was necessary to refuse to receive more.

Ibid.

Each company had the maximum number, and every town in the county was represented. There were Utica men in five of the companies, and they composed the whole of one of these, Co. H. They passed through the city August 22.

FIFTH ONEIDA COUNTY REGIMENT.

A surplus of nearly two hundred volunteers remained,

when the Fourth Oneida was formed, and the organization of a new regiment was at once begun.

Col. Kenner Garrard of the regular army was given command, and October 11, it was mustered in at Rome, as the *One Hundred and Forty-Sixth New York Regiment*.

Address T. M. Flandrau, in Daily Papers. Apr. 13, 1898.

RETURNING REGIMENTS.

Although the President's first call was for three months' men, and the quota of the State was less than 13,000, the Legislature, on April 16, 1861, authorized a call for 30,000 for two years, to be turned over to the service of the United States when required.

Governor's Proc., U. Herald, Apr. 18, 1861.

The first two Oneida regiments, therefore, enlisted for two years, and May 20, 1863, returned to Utica, where they were welcomed with a reception. School children, ranged on arches of triumph, sang patriotic songs. Addresses were made, and a banquet was served to the men in Chancellor Square.

U. Herald, May 21, 1863. A. B. F. Chace, in Daily Papers, May 17, 1898.

These regiments belonged to the Army of the Potomac and were in many battles; among them, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. The list of engagements in which these and the other Oneida County regiments took part may be read upon their battle flags.

Lewis A. Jones, in Daily Papers, Dec. 15, 1897. E. F. Wetmore in Daily Papers, Dec. 15, 1897.

In August, 1863, eight New England regiments passed through Utica on their way home from Louisiana and Mississippi, and were hospitably entertained at the depot.

Presentation of Battle Flags (Pamphlet). U. Herald, Aug. 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 1863. M. H., pp. 320, 321. Daily Papers.

A draft was ordered in this year, and carried out in Utica, August 25-29.

LIFE AT HOME.

Besides the supplies sent through the Ladies' Aid Society to the Sanitary Commission, liberal contributions were given in the city to the Christian Commission. There was also a Utica Freedman's Relief Association. Money was

U. Herald, Sept. 19, Oct. 10, 1863. May 3, 17, Nov. 15, 1864.

U. Herald,
Dec. 1, 15, 16,
1862.
Apr. 18, 1863.
U. Herald,
May 18, 1864,
etc., Dec. 27,
1861, etc.
U. Herald,
Mar. 10, 1863.
M. H., p. 319

also sent to the suffering laborers in England and in Ireland.

Nor were the thoughts of the citizens wholly taken up with such serious matters. They listened to lectures, humorous and instructive, and enjoyed photographs of streets and buildings, then first exhibited. In 1863 the stereopticon was first shown. The same year the first street railroad was put in operation.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

U. Herald,
Apr. 20, 27,
1865.
M. H., p. 324.

Here as elsewhere, the preparations for celebrating the victorious close of the war were interrupted by the news of the murder of President Lincoln. The funeral train passed through the city April 26, 1865. Already, on the 19th, memorial services had been held here.

Hist. 117th
Reg't. pp. 223-
229.
Address R.
Daggett, in
Daily Papers,
March 23, 1898.

June 18, the 117th Regiment passed through the city on its return, and was formally received at the depot, where tables were spread for the refreshment of the men. June 28, they were mustered out at Syracuse.

Ibid.

The regiment saw service in Charleston Harbor and in Virginia in 1863 and 1864. It took part in the two expeditions against Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., in the second of which the Fort was captured, (January 15, 1865,) and was the first regiment to plant its colors on the parapet.

Hist. 97th Reg.
Daily Papers.

July 22, the 146th was welcomed home, and August 1, the 97th came from Syracuse for a similar reception. The same honors were paid these regiments as had been given to the 14th and 26th two years before. Tables were spread in Chancellor Square, and addresses of welcome made.

M. H., p. 325.

When the 97th—the last one to return—arrived, the old regiments acted as its escort.

The 146th was in twenty-two battles, and was three

times complimented for distinguished gallantry. These regiments were in the great battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and The Wilderness, and were present at the surrender at Appomattox. The 97th was also at the second Bull Run and Antietam, and took part in the great review of the Army of the Potomac at Washington, at the close of the war. The men of the 97th had enlisted for two years, but in February, 1864, nearly all re-enlisted for three years, receiving a thirty days' furlough and \$400. bounty. It served in every year of the war, and was in battle under every commander of the Army of the Potomac. "In length of service, list of battles, and roll of dead, it stands at the head of Oneida County regiments."

Besides the five regiments already mentioned, the Second Artillery, N. Y. Volunteers, was partially recruited in Utica; as were Bates' Battery and companies of the 14th Artillery, 24th Cavalry, 57th Infantry, and others. Altogether, as many as thirty-seven regiments contained Oneida County men. Nine or ten of the officers attained the rank of General.

In the course of the war there were twelve calls for troops, for longer or shorter periods, the number of men required being about 2,500,000. Of these, about 500,000 were furnished by New York, and about 10,000 by Oneida County.

The necessity for more men ceased to exist before most of the states had completed their quotas. In Oneida County the last two calls were not filled.

AFTER THE WAR.

October 21, 1867, a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic was established in Utica, and named Post Bacon. For some time it was the only Post. The name commemo-

Address, T. M. Flandrau in Daily Papers, Apr. 13, 1898. Address, A. B. Snow, in Daily Papers, Feb. 19, 1898.

Ibid.

Gen. McQuade in Semi Centennial City of Utica, pp. 22, 47. E. & F. Hist. Oneida Co.

Phisterer's Stat. Hist., pp. 3-11. E. & F., p. 649. U. Herald, July 22, 1865.

M. H., p. 307. rates Adjutant William K. Bacon, only son of Hon. W. J. Bacon. He enlisted in the 14th Regiment and was soon transferred to the 26th, of which he became Adjutant. He was mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, and died three days later, December 16, 1862, aged twenty.

U. Herald,
Oct. 13, 1891. There are now three other Posts, named respectively for Major W. H. Reynolds of the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; Capt. John F. McQuade, of the 14th N. Y. Infantry; and Capt. Frederick Harrer, also of the 14th, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Gaines Mills, and died in a few days, July 13, 1862.

Daily Papers. General Grant visited Utica several times. One of these occasions was the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, September 15, 1875, when Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hooker were also present.

Daily Papers. October 13, 1891, a Soldiers' Monument was unveiled in Oneida Square.

Daily Papers. At Waterville, June 10, 1899, a monument to the Soldiers and Sailors of Sangerfield and Marshall, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

Daily Papers. The battle-flags of the Oneida County Regiments have been given for safe keeping to the Oneida Historical Society. Several of these flags had been presented to the regiments by the ladies of Utica, and one to the 97th by the ladies of Boonville. Those of the 14th, 26th, 117th, 146th Infantry, and of the 2d Heavy Artillery, as well as the colors of the 5th Corps Headquarters and of the 2d Brigade, were received with appropriate ceremonies at the Munson-Williams Memorial Building, December 14, 1897; and those of the 97th Infantry, similarly, May 10, 1898.

D. C. Stoddard's Address, in Daily Papers, Dec. 15, 1897. The 2d Heavy Artillery "was not strictly an Oneida County regiment, and yet we believe that more men served in it from this county and vicinity than in any regiment

which was organized within it and called by its name. More than four thousand names were borne upon its rolls."

Presentation
of Battle
Flags, (pam-
phlet), pp. 33.
34.

FIELD OFFICERS OF ONEIDA COUNTY REGIMENTS.

(*Authorities*, Reports of Adjutants General, State of New York, 1866, 1868. Muster Rolls, N. Y. S. Vols. Phisterer's Statist. Record. Hists. 97th and 117th Reg'ts.)

14TH N. Y. VOL. INFANTRY.

(1st Oneida.)

Date of Commission.

May 17, 1861—May 24, 1863.

Colonel. James McQuade, June 20, 1861.
Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. V., March 13, 1865.

Licut. Colonels. (1) Charles H. Skillen, June 24, 1861.
Killed at Gaines Mills, Va., June 27, 1862.
(2) Thomas M. Davies, July 21, 1862.

Majors. (1) Charles B. Young, June 24, 1861.
(2) Thomas M. Davies, Jan. 3, 1862.
(3) Lewis Michaels, July 21, 1862.

26TH N. Y. VOL. INFANTRY.

(2d Oneida.)

May 21, 1861—May 28, 1863.

Colonels. (1) William H. Christian, June 20, 1861.
(2) Rich'd H. Richardson, Nov. 24, 1862.

Licut. Colonels. (1) Rich'd H. Richardson, June 20, 1861.
(2) Gilbert S. Jennings, Nov. 29, 1862.

Majors. (1) Gilbert S. Jennings, June 20, 1861.
(2) Ezra F. Wetmore, Nov. 29, 1862.

97TH N. Y. VOL. INFANTRY.

(3d Oneida.)

February 7, 1862—July 18, 1865.

Date of Commission.

- Colonels.* (1) Charles Wheelock, Mar. 10, 1862.
 Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V. for distinguished
 service on the field of Weldon R. R. (Aug. 19,
 1864). Died Jan. 15, 1865.
- (2) John P. Spofford, Jan. 31, 1865.
 Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Mar. 13, 1865.
- Lieut. Colonels.* (1) John P. Spofford, Mar. 10, 1862.
 (2) Rouse S. Egelston, Jan. 31, 1865.
- Majors.* (1) Charles Northrup, Mar. 10, 1862.
 Disabled at The Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
 (2) Rouse S. Egelston, Jan. 31, 1865.
 (3) Delos E. Hall, Jan. 31, 1865.

117TH N. Y. VOL. INFANTRY.

(4th Oneida.)

August 20, 1862—June 28, 1865.

- Colonels.* (1) William R. Pease, Aug. 22, 1862.
 Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Mar. 13, 1865.
- (2) Alvin White, Sept. 5, 1863.
 (3) Rufus Daggett, Aug. 12, 1864.
 For signal service at Chapin's Farm (Sept. 29,
 1864), Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. V., Jan. 15,
 1865.
- Lieut. Colonels.* (1) Alvin White, Aug. 22, 1862.
 (2) Rufus Daggett, Sept. 5, 1863.
 (3) Francis X. Meyers, Aug. 12, 1864.
 Brevet Colonel for gallant and meritorious ser-
 vices at Fort Fisher (Jan. 15, 1865).

		Date of Commission.
<i>Majors.</i>	(1) Rufus Daggett,	Aug. 22, 1862.
	(2) Francis X. Meyers,	Sept. 5, 1863.
	(3) Egbert Bagg,	Aug. 12, 1864.
Brevet Lieut. Colonel for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Fisher (Jan. 15, 1865).		

146TH N. Y. VOL. INFANTRY.

(5th Oneida.)

October 10, 1862—July 16, 1865.

<i>Colonels.</i>	(1) Kenner Garrard,	Sept. 23, 1862.
	Capt. 5th U. S. Cav.	
	Brig. Gen. U. S. V.,	July 23, 1863.
	Maj. Gen. U. S. V.,	Dec. 15, 1864.
	Maj. 3d U. S. Cav.	
	Brevet Maj. Gen., U. S. A.,	Mar. 13, 1865.
	(2) David T. Jenkins,	Aug. 3, 1863.
	Killed at The Wilderness,	May 5, 1864.
	(3) James G. Grindlay,	Feb. 15, 1865.
	Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. V.,	Mar. 13, 1865.
<i>Lieut. Colonels.</i>	(1) David T. Jenkins,	Oct. 11, 1862.
	(2) Jesse J. Armstrong,	Oct. 7, 1863.
	(3) Henry H. Curran,	May 18, 1864.
	Killed at The Wilderness,	May 5, 1864. He
	was acting Lieut. Col., and his commission as	such reached his family after his death.

(4) James G. Grindlay, Feb. 1, 1865.
 (5) Peter Claesgens, Mar. 30, 1865.

<i>Majors.</i>	(1) David T. Jenkins,	Oct. 2, 1862.
	(2) William S. Corning,	Oct. 18, 1862.
	(3) Henry H. Curran,	Oct. 7, 1863.
	(4) James G. Grindlay,	May 18, 1864.
	(5) Peter Claesgens,	Dec. 7, 1864.
	(6) Isaac P. Powell,	Mar. 30, 1865.

2D N. Y. HEAVY ARTILLERY.

<i>Colonels.</i>	(1) Jeremiah Palmer, of Oriskany.
	(2) Gustave Wagner.
	(3) Milton Cogswell, U. S. A.
	(4) J. V. G. Whistler, U. S. A.
<i>Lieut. Colonel.</i>	Henry P. Roach.
<i>Majors.</i>	Alexander Douel.
	William A. McKay.

V.

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF UTICA AND VICINITY.

[Data, unless otherwise indicated, obtained through the kindness of Mr. Quentin McAdam, of the Chamber of Commerce.]

THE importance of the manufacturing enterprises of the city and its environs may be appreciated by keeping in mind the fact that the various Cotton and Woolen Mills, Clothing manufactories, Furnaces, Foundries, Knitting mills, Lumber yards, Boiler and Machine shops, and other industries, including Agricultural Implements, Electrical Supplies and Automobiles, have a capital of more than \$12,000,000., and annual sales of \$15,250,000., and give employment to 13,523 operatives (7,958 men, 5,565 women,) with a yearly pay-roll of \$4,000,000.

COTTON AND WOOLEN.

The Cotton and Woolen industries alone have a capital invested of \$5,000,000., and furnish constant employment to 5,000 operatives, paying them \$2,000,000. annually; and the yearly sales of the manufactured product amount to \$6,500,000. These are the most important industries of Utica.

The first Cotton mills in the State, as well as the first Woolen mills, were, so far as known, established in the town of Whitestown, in the present limits of Oneida County. The earliest was the Cotton factory which stood nearly on the site of the lower mill at New York Mills, "a few rods south of the canal above Yorkville."

H. Hurlburt,
in Trans. O.H.
S., 1887 9, pp.
63-4.
Dr. Bagg, in
Trans. O. H.S.
1881, pp. 112-24

The prime mover in this, as in the other early factories of the county, was Dr. Seth Capron, who, with others, bought

land and water privilege for the mill February 2, 1808. Benjamin S. Walcott, of Rhode Island, was one of the early co-partners who assumed the name "Walcott and Co." They began the spinning of cotton yarn November, 1809, the first public advertisement dating November 13. Mr. Walcott soon returned to the East, and Benjamin S. Walcott, Jr., who was also one of the stockholders, became Superintendent or Agent. The company was incorporated as the "Oneida Manufacturing Society," March 10, 1810.

The power loom for weaving cotton was introduced into this country in 1812, and first used at Waltham, Mass., the process being kept secret as long as possible. It was discovered, and put in operation in Whitestown in 1817.

The Oriskany Manufacturing Society was incorporated February 16, 1811, and within a year began making woolen goods on Oriskany Creek, obtaining the finer kinds of wool from the Mt. Merino Association, which maintained numerous flocks of costly sheep on Dr. Capron's farms at Deerfield. The wool industry was very profitable during the war with England; but when importations were resumed on the return of peace, prices fell, and great losses were suffered.

The New Hartford Manufacturing Society was incorporated by special act, March 30, 1810, to make cotton and woolen cloths; but apparently only cotton goods were made. The property was ultimately purchased by the New Hartford Cotton Manufacturing Company, organized 1870.

The Capron Cotton Manufacturing Company was incorporated April 5, 1814. The present name is the Utica Cotton Manufacturing Company. Its capital is \$100,000.

The "Whitestown Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Society" was organized January 13, 1813. It was known also as Walcott's Factory; and as the Buhr-stone Factory, from the fact that the French Buhr mill-stones were used

Ibid, p. 119.
H. Hurlburt, in
Trans. O. H. S.
1887-9, pp. 55,
64.

Ibid, p. 56.
Dr. Bagg, in
Trans. O. H. S.
1881, pp. 120, 121.

Ibid, p. 119.
J. Harris, in
Trans. O. H. S.
1887-9, p. 57.

in it. It was the outgrowth of a grinding or grist mill built in 1796, which stood near the line between New Hartford and New York Mills, above all the present structures of New York Mills. Benjamin S. Walcott was the superintendent of the change from a grist mill to a cotton factory.

U. Herald,
Apr. 1, 1890.
(reprinted in
Walcott Memorial.)

In 1824, Mr. Walcott, as agent of Benjamin Marshall of New York, erected a large five-story mill in what is now New York Mills, for the manufacture of fine shirtings, "the first attempt made in the country at producing yarns of the finer grades." The name New York Mills was assumed in 1840. In 1856 the firm Walcott and Campbell was established (W. D. Walcott and S. Campbell), and in 1884 the change was made from a co-partnership to the corporate form. The capital stock is now \$1,000,000., the three large cotton mills employing more than 3,000 operatives; and 120,000 spindles and 27,000 looms are actually working.

The first builder of cotton and woolen machinery in this State, west of the Hudson, was Oliver G. Rogers, who came from Rhode Island early in the century, and established a factory at Willowvale about 1817. For the next ten years he supplied the factories of the vicinity with their machinery.

Mr. Lewis
Rogers.

Coming now to the City of Utica, we learn that about the year 1846, Mr. B. F. Cooper published a series of letters in the *Utica Daily Gazette*, setting forth the value of the city as a site for manufactories, and boldly proclaiming the idea of the superior value of steam for manufacturing purposes over water-power. In a short time capital was secured and a company formed. This was the beginning of the Utica Steam Cotton Mills. The company was incorporated February 17, 1847, and the actual manufact-

ure of cotton began in 1850. The capital has increased from \$120,000. to \$690,000., with a surplus of \$400,000.

In this industry we may mention also the Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills (organized 1880, capital \$1,000,000.), the Skenandoa Cotton Company (1881), which manufactures yarns for fine hosiery and for knit goods, (capital \$600,000., surplus \$400,000.), and the Utica-Willowvale Bleaching Company, whose works are at Chadwicks (capital \$250,000.).

M. H., p. 603.

The Utica Steam Woolen Mills, incorporated 1846, manufactured broadcloth, etc., up to 1877.

The Utica Globe Mills Company was formed in 1847, and was succeeded, in 1855, by the Utica Woolen Mills, which name was afterwards changed to the Globe Woolen Mills. Its capital is \$300,000., with a very large surplus.

CLOTHING.

Second in importance ranks the manufacture of Clothing. In this industry Utica stands third among the cities of the State, New York being first and Rochester second. The industry dates back to 1836, and thirteen different establishments have made Utica a centre in this branch of industry. Their total capital is \$2,500,000., and 4,500 operatives are employed, with a yearly pay-roll of \$640,000. and a yearly sale of \$3,500,000.

FURNACES.

The third industry of importance is that of Furnaces, which dates from 1832. In the fall of 1898, all but two of the companies in this business were consolidated, and combined with two companies of Syracuse, with the name of the International Heater Company. It is understood that the allied capital is \$1,800,000. They give employment in Utica to 700 men, with a yearly pay-roll of \$450,000., and a yearly sale of furnaces, stoves, and heating apparatus of \$1,200,000.

KNIT GOODS.

The fourth place may be assigned to the Knit Goods manufacture, originated in 1863 for the manufacture of stockings for the army during the Civil War. There are eight or more important companies, including one at Whitesboro. The total invested capital of the companies approximates \$1,000,000., furnishing employment to 1,700 hands, with a yearly pay-roll of \$538,000., and sales of \$2,160,000.

Incidental to this manufacture may be mentioned the Scotch Cap Industry.

LUMBER.

In the business of Lumber, nine firms and corporations are engaged, the Charles C. Kellogg and Sons Company being the most important. Of these, two do a large wholesale trade, and one is extensively engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and boxes. It has been estimated that 18,000,000 feet of lumber are handled. The amount of capital invested is \$300,000. The hands employed number 290, with a yearly pay roll of \$150,000., and sales of \$1,000,000.

FOUNDRIES.

Another greatly diversified industry is that of the foundry interests. In this line we may mention the following :

The Utica Pipe Foundry Company, with a capital of \$120,000. The capacity of the works is 75 tons of finished product per day, requiring the services of 150 workmen. The annual sales amount to \$300,000.

The J. H. Williams Company, which manufactures all kinds of mill supplies, and has a capital of \$125,000.

The Savage Repeating Arms Company, which has a capital limited to \$250,000.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATIONS.

In July, 1879, a meeting of citizens to encourage manufactures was held at the Butterfield House. At this meeting it was stated that cotton goods from this city were sent to Constantinople, and locomotive lamps to Australia, New Zealand, and South America. An association was formed, under the title of the Utica Manufacturing and Mercantile Association, to encourage the manufacturing and other business interests in and about the city of Utica. The first officers were Addison C. Miller, President ; John D. Kernan, Philo S. Curtis, Edmund A. Graham, Vice Presidents ; Edward Curran, Treasurer ; James F. Mann, Secretary.

May 15, 1896, the Utica Chamber of Commerce was organized, and incorporated September 2, of the same year. The present President (Nov. 1899) is John C. Hoxie; Secretary, Correl Humphrey. Its object is to foster the business institutions of the city, to induce new enterprises to locate in or near it, and to promote the general welfare of Utica. The Chamber has twice sent delegates to the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, and is a member of the National Board of Trade. It has a membership of over four hundred.

The Homestead Aid Association, incorporated 1884, has been of great value in helping working men and women to secure their own homes.

The following industries, established in earlier days, are still important :

White's Pottery, established about 1828, by Noah White and his son Nicholas A. White, on the site of one still earlier, was one of the first in this region. The manufacture of fire brick was peculiar to it.

From the same time date the first steam engines made in Utica, which were manufactured by Philo S. Curtis. Ibid, Pt. II
p. 19.

In especial we must mention the early use of the Telegraph in the Mohawk Valley. This was due to the foresight of Theodore S. Faxton (1793-1881). His name is associated with those of Silas D. Childs (1794-1866), and John Butterfield (1801-1869), and earlier with that of Jason Parker (d. 1830) in the transportation business, (see VIII.), and he was afterwards prominent in the management of railroads, manufactories and banks. In 1845-6 he, with John Butterfield and others, formed the "New York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company," and laid down the first telegraph line that passed through this valley. This was also the first line of commercial importance, and was preceded only by a short route between Baltimore and Washington two years earlier. (See XI., Morse and Chubbuck.) Pioneers, pp.
498-509, 581-5,
414.
M. H., Pt. II.
pp. 9-13, 156-8.
368.
Pioneers, p.
503.
M. H., Pt. II.,
p. 11.
A. P. Brigham,
in Geog. Jour-
nal, (London)
May, 1899.

BANKS.

The first Bank established in Utica was the Manhattan, a branch of the Manhattan Bank of New York. It was established in 1809, and continued till 1818. Pioneers, p.
273.
M. H., p. 569.

The first purely local bank was the Bank of Utica. It was incorporated June 1, 1812, began business in December of that year, and became the First National Bank of Utica, September 1, 1865. Pioneers, p.
314.
M. H., p. 570.

Besides this, and passing over others which had only a temporary existence, we name the following which have been permanent :

Oneida Bank, incorporated May 13, 1836; began business Nov., 1836; became Oneida National Bank, July 1, 1865. M. H., p. 581

Utica City Bank, incorporated April 8, 1838, but not opened till Sept. 1, 1848; became National Bank, May, 1865. Ibid.

Oneida County Bank, organized 1853.

Ibid., p. 583.

Second National Bank, incorporated December 10, 1863; began business February, 1864.

Ibid., p. 590.

A. D. Mather and Company's Bank, established March, 1866; organized as a State Bank, November, 1890.

Pioneers, p. 491.

Ibid., p. 585.

Utica Savings Bank, incorporated 1820, but not in operation till 1839, when a new charter was procured (July 26).

The banks of Utica are liberal to the merchants, and thus have greatly helped in their prosperity.

M. H., p. 578.

Although the business of the city has had periods of difficulty, notably during the crisis of 1837 (see III.), when some of its banks failed and the rest suspended specie payment for seven or eight months, its advance for the last thirty, and especially the last fifteen, years, if not rapid, has been steady, and unusually free from drawbacks; and the closing years of the century disclose a prospect full of promise.

For the full record of Utica's able business men, including, in addition to those already named, Abraham Varick, John C. and Nicholas Devereux, Alfred Munson, Montgomery Hunt, Henry Huntington of Rome, and many others, down to our own day, the reader is referred to the interesting accounts in Dr. Bagg's *Pioneers of Utica* and *Memorial History*, and to D. E. Wager's pamphlet, *Men of Early Rome*.

CHEESE PRODUCTION.

Gilbert's
Cheese Indus-
try of N. Y.,
pp. 14, 54, 57.

New York is the greatest cheese producing State in the Union, and Oneida stands at the head of its counties in this respect, taking the place which Herkimer County formerly held.

Ibid., p. 36.
U. Herald,
June 9, 1893.

Here the first cheese factory was started by Jesse Williams, in the town of Rome, in 1851. The Utica Dairy

Board of Trade was organized in May, 1871, closely following that at Little Falls, which was the first of such boards. Cheese Industry, p. 34.
For the last ten years, until the present season, the Ibid, pp. 35, 21. amount of cheese marketed here has shrunk, following the general decline in the trade throughout the country, but Utica continues to be, as it has been from the start, the greatest cheese market in the interior of the country. Its heaviest transactions were in 1889 (number of boxes, Ibid, pp. 34, 35. 441,386), while the sales brought in the largest amount of money in 1887 (\$2,415,581.). During the season of 1899, the amount of cheese marketed in Utica has probably been heavier than for any season during the five years preceding.

VI.

THE SPANISH WAR.

U. Herald,
Mar. 31, 1898.

OUR latest history brings us once more to a period of war. While men and women were collecting funds and supplies for suffering Cubans, more efficient relief was at hand.

April 25, 1898, Congress declared a state of war to exist between the United States and Spain, dating the beginning from April 23, when Spain dismissed the United States Minister.

April 22, the President had approved the Volunteer Army bill passed by Congress, and on the 23d, he issued a call for 125,000 men for two years. The quota for New York was about 12,000,—12 regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry, the infantry to be chosen from the National Guard.

COMPANY E.

April 26, the members of the two Utica companies, the 28th and the 44th Separate Companies, N. G. S. N. Y., were given opportunity to volunteer, and a large majority of each company responded. The 44th was chosen, receiving its orders April 27. This company represented the Utica Citizens' Corps. (See III. and IV.)

It left the city May 2, amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of the citizens, its destination being Camp Black, Hempstead Plains, Long Island. Additional men followed May 14 and June 22. May 20, the Company was mustered into service as Co. E., of the First New York Provisional Regiment, Colonel Thomas N. Barber, commanding. The company was commanded by Captain Lewis E.

U. Herald,
May 21, 1898.

Goodier; and after he had accepted the appointment of Major in the 203d Regiment, by Captain Arthur W. Pickard. Ibid, July 9, 1898.

An officer of this company was appointed Aide on the staff of Gen. King, and sailed with him for Manila early in November. Ibid, Sept. 27, Nov. 7, 1898.

From Camp Black, the regiment was transferred in June to the Forts in New York Harbor, Co. E. going to Fort Hamilton, and thence to San Francisco, July 7. Reaching San Francisco July 14 and 15, the regiment was placed in the Department of the West, and assigned to garrison duty at Honolulu; the Hawaiian Islands having been placed in this military department by order of the War Department, July 11. The regiment sailed for Honolulu August 11, arriving August 17. Ibid, June 10, 29, 1898.
Ibid, July 12.
Aug. 17, 27, 28, 1898.

While in San Francisco, the men received great kindness from Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long, (Capt. U. S. A.), Depot Quartermaster; a native of Utica and once a member of the Utica Citizens' Corps. His efficiency and his thoughtful care for the Utica men received high praise and hearty gratitude. U. Observer, Aug. 27, 1898.
U. Press, Aug. 14, 1899.

COMPANY G.

Under the second call for troops (75,000 for two years), the quota for New York was about 8,000,—three regiments of infantry and three batteries of artillery. The 201st, 202d and 203d Regiments were raised under this call. U. Herald, June 18, 21, 1898.
Ibid, July 6, 1898.

The enlistment was open to all, and thus the 28th Company, which had volunteered ninety-two per cent. of its members in April, could not enter active service as an organization; but a large number of its members volunteered in the company recruited from Oneida County under Captain Charles Shaver Horsburgh. This became Co. G., Ibid, May 26, 1898.
Ibid, Apr. 28, 1898.

Daily Papers.

203d New York Regiment, Colonel Walter S. Schuyler commanding. It was mustered into service at Syracuse, July 19, 1898, and left for Camp Black the same day.

Ibid, Sept. 22,
1898.

Capt Hors-
burgh in U.
Herald, Apr.

25, 1899

U. Herald,

Sept. 24, 1898.

Mar. 28, 1899.

Sept. 11, the regiment was moved to Camp Meade, near Harrisburg, Pa., and thence, Oct. 2, to Camp Conewago in the Conewago Valley. At Camp Meade it became part of the 2d Army Corps. Nov. 11 it was moved to Camp Wetherill, Greenville, S. C.

COMPANY K.

Daily Papers.

U. Herald,

Jan. 3, 1899.

Capt. Remmer

in U. Herald,

Apr. 18, 1899.

July 25, Major Joseph H. Remmer began to recruit a company for the 202d Regiment in Utica. July 30, fifty men under his command left the city for Buffalo, the rendezvous of the regiment. The company became Co. K., and August 2, followed Co. G., of the 203d, to Camp Black, and Sept. 12 to Camp Meade. Nov. 30 the regiment left for Savannah, Ga., and Dec. 6, sailed for Havana, landing Dec. 10. It was the first body of United States troops to enter the city. It was commanded by Colonel Stephen Y. Seyburn, (Captain U. S. A.).

WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS.

Meantime, with the first note of war, organizations were formed to care for the welfare of the soldiers and their families.

U. Herald,

Apr. 26, 1898.

Rept U. Her-

ald, Apr. 26,

1899.

The Oneida County War Committee was organized in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, April 26, 1898, and during the war expended more than \$2,000. for Oneida county men in the field.

U. Herald.

May 2, 1898

Ibid., May 2,

1899.

The Women's War Relief Association of Oneida County was formed in the Auditorium of the New Century Club, April 30. At its annual meeting, when it disbanded, its work completed, the treasurer reported disbursements amounting to more than \$1,100. The association also

sent to different camps eleven boxes of supplies, averaging in value \$100 each.

The Oneida Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution joined in the hospital work undertaken by the national organization at Washington, and sent one nurse for service. The Chapter also contributed largely in money and supplies, the estimated total amount being about \$1,200.

In June a third women's society was formed, auxiliary to the Women's National War Relief Association. Ibid., June 25, 1898.

The Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital offered the War Department, through Congressman Sherman, accommodations for 75 sick soldiers, but this help was not considered necessary. Ibid., Aug. 30, 1898.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital gave gratuitous care to four soldiers, and received a fifth at reduced rates.

NURSES.

Utica sent ten women as nurses to the army hospitals. They were Mrs. Emma Keith Booth, Miss Justine Clemenson, Mrs. A. Hannahs and Miss Mary E. Hannahs, Miss Josephine Shue, Miss Florence Wright, three Sisters of Charity from St. John's Orphan Asylum, and one from St. Joseph's Infant Home. Three or four other women, formerly of Utica or vicinity, did similar service. Ibid., Sept. 30, Dec. 20, 1898.
Ibid., Sept. 6, 1899.

Dr. J. M. Sweeney, a practising physician of Utica, volunteered as an immune from yellow fever, and served several months at Santiago, Cuba. Ibid., Sept. 10, 1898.

Charles C. Bangs, a native of Oneida County, who when young had served under the Christian Commission in the Civil War, became a nurse of the Red Cross Society in April, 1898, and died in the work at Santiago early in August. Ibid., Aug. 26, 1898.

Thirteen men of Co. G, 203d Regiment, volunteered as

Capt. Hors-
burgh, in U.
Herald, Apr.
25, 1899.

nurses while at Camp Black, and were sent to Montauk Point.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

Ibid., Dec. 26,
1898.
J. S. Cole in
U. Herald,
Jan. 16, 1899.

Orders for the return of Co. E. reached Honolulu at Thanksgiving time. The men left for home Dec. 8, and reached Utica on Christmas Day, after 238 days of service. About twenty men, delayed by sickness, arrived later.

A month afterwards, Jan. 25, 1899, a banquet was given the company by the citizens of Utica, at the Armory. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., was a distinguished guest.

The company was mustered out at the Armory, Feb. 23, 1899.

U. Herald,
Mar. 28, 1899

Co. G. was mustered out of service at Greenville, S.C., March 25, 1899, and reached Utica, March 27.

Ibid., Apr. 18,
1899.

Co. K. left Cuba about the middle of March, was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., and reached home April 17.

The return of these companies was celebrated April 24, by a parade, a banquet in the Masonic building, and a ball in the Armory.

U. Herald,
Apr. 29, 1899.

Besides those in the three Utica companies, about 105 Oneida County men served during the war. Twenty-one of these belonged to the 9th U. S. Infantry, and nine were in the Navy.

U. Herald,
Aug. 10, 1898.
Ibid., Nov. 4
1898.

Four men of the Utica Companies died in the service.

J. Harry Read of Co. E., at San Francisco, August 9, 1898; C. Harry Thompson, who left Utica with Co. E., but was transferred to Co. H., at Honolulu, Oct. 15, 1898; Corporal O. Ross Wheeler of Co. E., at Honolulu, Nov. 1898. Ibid., Sept. 29, 7, 1898; Nicholas Schug of Co. G., at Philadelphia, Sept. 28, 1898.

Six Oneida County men belonging to other organizations have also died in the Spanish and Philippine wars, including one who perished in the destruction of the Maine.

May 24, 1899, medals were presented by the Oneida County War Committee to the men of Oneida County who had served in the Spanish war. The ceremony took place in the Armory, and each soldier received a bronze medal bearing his name. About 350 medals were given. They were distributed by the President of the Women's War Relief Association, other ladies assisting. Daily Papers.

The guest of honor on this occasion was Capt. Charles S. Sigsbee, U. S. N., of the battleship Texas, the former commander of the Maine, and the audience heard from his own lips the story of the destruction of the ship.

Mr. T. R. Proctor, President of the Oneida County War Committee, gave the young men an address of welcome, closing with the words: "Be good citizens, and do what you can to improve the town in which you live. Let it be said of you when you are gone that the town is better for your having lived in it."

VII.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

THE following Centennial Celebrations have been held in the towns of Oneida County :

Augusta. Presbyterian Church ; organized as a Congregational Church, September 7, 1797. Became Presbyterian 1866. Celebration, October 26, 27, 1897.

Bridgewater. Congregational Church ; organized March 8, 1798. Celebration, June 29, 1898.

Camden. Congregational Church ; organized February 19, 1798, at Paris Hill, consisting of eight persons who were "about to move to Fish Creek, in the township of Mexico," now Camden. Celebration, February 22, 1898.

Kirkland. Settlement of Clinton by Moses Foote and others, March, 1787. Celebration, July 13, 1887. President Cleveland, whose boyhood was in part spent in the village, was the guest of honor.

First Church of Clinton ; organized as a Congregational Church by Dr. Jonathan Edwards the younger, August, 1791, the same month in which he organized the churches at New Hartford and Paris. Became Presbyterian 1864. Rev. Asahel S. Norton ordained and installed first pastor, September 18, 1793. Celebration of this latter event, September 27, 1893.

New Hartford. Settlement by Jedediah Sanger, March, 1788. Celebration, June 27, 1888.

Presbyterian Church ; organized as Congregational Church by Dr. Jonathan Edwards the younger, August 27, 1791. Services held in Jedediah Sanger's barn. The Society had organized June 6, under the name "First Re-

Mr. E. J. Bartholomew,
Augusta.

Brookfield
Courier, July
6, 1898.

One Hundred
Years 1st
Cong. Ch.
Camden, pp.
11, 17.

Gridley's
Hist., Town of
Kirkland, p. 21.
Utica Daily
Papers

Gridley's
Hist., pp. 93-9.
Cent. Anniv'y
Install. Rev.
A. S. Norton.

N. Hart. Cent.
Trans. O.H.S.,
1887 q.

Cent. Day,
Pres. Ch. N.
Hart., p. 19.

ligious Society in Whitestown." Rev. Dan Bradley ordained first pastor, January 11, 1792. As there were no churches in the vicinity which could be called as a Council for his ordination, the services took place in Connecticut, a committee of the Church taking the long winter journey to be present at the occasion. Church became Presbyterian, 1801. Celebration, August 27, 1891, including service in the old barn.

Ibid., p. 18.

Ibid., pp. 22, 23.

Ibid., p. 22.

Paris. Congregational Church; organized by Jonathan Edwards as "the second Church of Christ in Whites-town," August 29, 1791. Celebration, August 29, 1891.

Cent. Paris.
Cong. Ch.

St. Paul's Church (Episcopal); organized February 13, 1797. Celebration, June 16, 1897.

U. Daily Press
June 17, 1897.

Already, October 1, 1880, the Paris re-interment had taken place in this village.

Trans. O. H.
S., 1831, pp. 52-
82.

Colonel Isaac Paris (1761-1790) is remembered as the large-hearted merchant of Fort Plain who, in 1789, sent prompt and generous help to the almost starving settlers of Clinton. Three years later (1792) a new township including Clinton was formed from Whitestown, and the people gave it the name of their benefactor. In our own day, the old cemetery at Fort Plain having been abandoned, the suggestion was made and accepted of removing the remains of Colonel Paris to that part of the old town of Paris which still bears his name. The plan was carried out under the auspices of a committee from Kirkland, Marshall, and Paris, the towns once included in that of Paris, and the dust of this early friend was laid to rest in the burial ground of St. Paul's Church, with religious services and commemorative addresses.

Rogers' Hist.
Town of Paris,
pp. 373-8.

Rome. First Methodist Church; class organized 1799. Celebration, February 3-5, 1899.

Jones's Anna's
P. 395
U. Herald,
Feb. 4, 1899.

Sangerfield. Baptist Church of Waterville. Council to give Church Fellowship December 15, 1798. Church

U. Herald,
Dec. 20, 1898.

took the name "First Baptist Church of Sangerfield." Celebration, December 19, 1898.

Jones' Annals p. 7.
U. Herald, Dec. 9-11, 13, 1897.
Trenton. Town organized from Schuyler, Herkimer County, March 24, 1797. Celebration in village, December 9, 10, 11, 1897.

Jones' Annals p. 469.
Pioneers, p. 92.
One Hundred Years of Trinity Ch., 1898.
Daily Papers, June 15-17, 1898.
The first Unitarian Church in the State was formed in Trenton about 1805.

Cent. Anniv. 1st Cong. Ch., Westmoreland.
Jones' Annals p. 739, 40.
Rev. E. B. Cauldwell, Westmoreland.
Utica. Trinity Church; organized by Rev. Philander Chase, 1798 (see II.). Celebration, June 15, 16, 1898.

Cent. Anniv. 1st Cong. Ch., Westmoreland.
Jones' Annals p. 739, 40.
Rev. E. B. Cauldwell, Westmoreland.
Westmoreland. Congregational Church; organized September 20, 1792. Celebration, September 20, 1892.

Whitestown Cent. in Trans. O. H. S., 1881-4.
U. Herald, Apr. 3, 1893.
Ibid., June 19, 1896.
Methodist Episcopal Church; class organized probably between 1795 and 1798. Celebration, October 1, 2, 1895.

Whitestown Cent. in Trans. O. H. S., 1881-4.
U. Herald, Apr. 3, 1893.
Ibid., June 19, 1896.
Whitestown. Settlement by Hugh White, June, 1784. Celebration, June 5, 1884.

U. Herald, Apr. 3, 1893.
Ibid., June 19, 1896.
Presbyterian Church; organized April 1, 1793, as the United Society of Whitestown and Old Fort Schuyler, "whose name is still perpetuated." Rev. Bethuel Dodd installed first pastor, August 21, 1794. (See I. and II.).

Ibid., June 19, 1896.
Baptist Church; organized June 18, 1796. Celebration, June 18, 1896.

Jones' Annals p. 8.
Pioneers, p. 79.
Daily Papers.
Oneida County. Formed from part of Herkimer County, March 15, 1798. Celebration by Oneida Historical Society in Munson-Williams Memorial Building, Utica, March 15, 1898.

VIII.

HISTORY OF TRANSPORTATION. ROUTES OF TRAVEL.

INDIAN TRAILS.

THE Indians made their journeys entirely over trails and natural water ways, and these the white settlers also were at first obliged to use.

The trails of this locality were as follows: one from Oneida Castle and another from the Oneida carrying place, both of which led east and crossed each other at the foot of what is now Genesee Street. Continuing, one trail kept to the south of the river down the valley; the other branched on the north side of the ford, one branch leading down through Schuyler to the east, while the other extended north through the Black River country.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Between the Atlantic seaboard and the great lakes, there was a direct route by way of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers to the present site of Rome, and from that point by a short portage of about a mile to Wood Creek, whence the route lay down the stream to Oneida Lake, to the Oswego River, to Lake Ontario and the West.

In the last century the Mohawk was a stream of much greater volume than at present. It was an important factor in commerce even after the roads in the vicinity of its upper course claimed the name of highways, and was navigable for vessels of light tonnage from Schenectady to Fort Stanwix. In ascending, the river was not dangerous, but the descent, over the rocky bed with its numerous

Wager's Hist.
Oneida Co., p.
20.

M. H., p. 361.

shallows, was attended with much danger of staving the boat.

In 1796, navigation was greatly facilitated by an incorporated company known as the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, the purpose of which was to construct a canal and locks around the Little Falls on the Mohawk, and a canal across the carrying place at Rome, and to clear of obstructions Wood Creek and the waters beyond.

PASSENGER BOATS.

Previous to 1807, a line of boats was established to carry produce, and three stage boats were added for passengers. A weekly line plied between Schenectady and Cayuga. In 1812, stage boats were traversing the waters twice each week between Utica and Schenectady. The time allowed for a trip was twenty-four hours.

M. H., p. 362.

STATE OR TURNPIKE ROADS.

The first state road from Albany to Utica was constructed in 1794, though as late as 1800 it was almost impassable.

Pioneers. p.
104.

GENESEE TURNPIKE.

The section of road from Utica west to the Genesee River was completed in 1794. It was known as the Genesee Turnpike, and led through White's Town, Oriskany, Fort Stanwix, etc. It was built by the inhabitants living along the line of the road.

M. H., p. 367.

The same year legislative action was taken to construct a road from Albany to Utica. The Mohawk Turnpike and Bridge Company was awarded the contract to build a section of ten miles of road on the north side of the river. It was built in an expeditious but unsubstantial manner, of the materials found along the line, and the work proved unsatisfactory.

Burton's Hist.
Herk. Co., p.
214.

SENECA TURNPIKE.

In 1800, a charter was granted the Seneca Turnpike Company to construct a road from Utica to the western part of the State, by way of New Hartford, Kirkland, Vernon, Oneida Castle, etc.

It followed the line of the Indian trail, but was less circuitous. The road leading across the Mohawk between Utica and Deerfield was also straightened and otherwise improved at this time by the Seneca Turnpike Company.

The building of these great thoroughfares gave Utica much importance as a commercial center.

MAIL AND STAGE SERVICE.

In 1792, Congress gave much attention to extending post roads, and a mail route was established between Albany and Whitesboro, though at this time it was conducted as a private enterprise which employed Jason Parker to deliver the mail along the entire route regularly, as often as twice each month. The roads were rough, and the journey was made sometimes on horseback, sometimes on foot.

Munson's Annals of Albany
Vol. I, p. 248.

In 1793, a stage line was established, and passengers were carried from Albany to Old Fort Schuyler for \$2.50; to Whitesboro for \$3. In 1802, this mail and passenger route was extended from Old Fort Schuyler to Onondaga. Through the enterprise of Jason Parker, an act of the Legislature was passed giving to him and Levi Stephens the exclusive right for seven years (1803 to 1810), to run a line of stages twice each week over the route mentioned, the fare not to exceed five cents per mile. In 1810, three trips were made each week between Albany and Utica. A year later, the western section, from Utica to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, was completed, and excellent service was given. Mr. Parker associated with him in the transporta-

M. H., p. 370.

tion business Theodore S. Faxton, Silas D. Childs and John Butterfield, who became prominent in many business enterprises and who did much for the upbuilding of Utica.

ERIE CANAL.

Previous to the war of 1812, the subject of connecting the Hudson river with Lake Erie by a public waterway had received much attention, and three surveys were made. Indeed, this subject had been in the minds of far seeing men from a much earlier time. In 1792, the learned Hollander, Dr. Van der Kemp, described the great results he expected from the improvements to navigation in this State, then just begun. This is a part of his quaintly expressed prophecy :

“ See here . . . an early communication by water carriage opened between the most distant parts of this extensive commonwealth. . . . Fort Stanwix must become a staple place for the commodities of the West .

. . . and Old Fort Schuyler . . . nearly the central spot of intercourse between the north and west, transformed into an opulent mercantile city . . . when the tomahawk and scalping knife shall be replaced by the sickle and the pencil of the artist, and the wigwam by marble palaces. Go there and dig canals through the western country. *Dare* only to undertake the enterprise, and I warrant success. Give me the disposal of 50 New York purses, and I will do what others promise in florid speeches. . . . I will go to the watery nymph Erie, and trace a beautiful curve through which her Ladyship shall be compelled to pay of her tribute to the ocean through the Genesee Country.”

Finally, after much bitter opposition, the work was undertaken, largely through the able advocacy of Gov. DeWitt Clinton. July 4, 1817, excavation was begun in

Wager's Hist.
Oneida Co.

Letter of Fr.
Ad. Van der
Kemp, in
possess. Rev.
J. S. May.
Copy loaned
by Mr. An-
drew, of
Trenton.

J. F. Sey-
mour's Cent.
Address, Tren-
ton, 1876, pp.
55, 56.

Wager's Hist.
Oneida Co.

Rome, and Oct. 22, 1819, the section between Rome and Utica having been filled by the Oriskany creek, the first boat cleared a passage amid great rejoicings.

Jones's Annals
p. 545.
M. H., pp. 142,
143.

The canal was finished Oct. 20th, 1825, and the event was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, during which Gov. Clinton arrived in Utica on his journey through the canal from Buffalo to New York, and was received here with great enthusiasm, and with a formal welcome in the Court House.

Pioneers, pp.
630, 631.

CHENANGO CANAL.

In 1834 work was begun on the Chenango Canal. This waterway led through the Chenango valley, and was completed in 1836. Its entire length was 97 miles, and it was of special importance to Utica and the country north of Utica in transporting coal from the mines of Pennsylvania.

M. H., p. 381.

After the opening of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R., and the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R., the Chenango canal was abandoned.

The canals are the property of the State.

PLANK ROADS.

About the year 1847, Companies were incorporated to build plank roads over marshy and rough highways. One extending from Deerfield to Remsen was the first completed in this vicinity, and it proved to be a great boon to the country through which it passed. Subsequently, other plank roads were built from Utica to Rome on the west; to Schuyler and Frankfort on the east; and on the south to New Hartford and Clinton, Waterville and Burlington. Owing to the high price and growing scarcity of lumber, the roads were kept up at an enormous expense and finally fell into disuse.

Ibid.

The Directory for 1849-50 says, "The city is rendered

accessible at all times to the surrounding country by means of plank roads in every direction."

RAILROADS.

In 1833, the Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company was incorporated. The road was to be built on the north side of the Erie canal with its terminus in Utica. The year before, a railroad had been opened between Albany and Schenectady, in accordance with a charter granted to the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Co. in 1826.

Ibid., p. 384.

Annals of Albany, Vol. IX., p. 248.

In 1836, a road was built connecting Utica with Syracuse. During the first week, cars were run free over this section.

M. H., p. 388.

In 1853, a bill passed the Legislature consolidating the various lines of railroads between Albany and Buffalo. The first coaches used on the eastern sections were the old stage coaches, which were strapped on platform cars.

Annals of Albany, Vol. V., p. 324.

In 1853, the Utica and Black River R. R. Co. was organized under the name "Black River and Utica R. R. Co.," and the work of constructing a road to the north country by way of Trenton, was at once commenced.

M. H., p. 389.

In December, 1854, the road was formally opened as far as Trenton, and a year later, as far as Boonville. The present name was assumed May, 1861, when a reorganization took place. The road was afterwards leased to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R., and this again, with all its holdings, to the New York Central R. R. Co.

Records Blk. R. and U. R. R. Co.

The Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R. was well under way in 1870, and at that time, extended south from Utica through New Hartford and Cassville to Sherburne Four Corners, with a branch from Cassville to Richfield. The same year (1870), it was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Corporation, which made the desired connection with the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

M. H., p. 393.

In 1862, the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R. Co. became incorporated, to construct a horse or steam railroad to connect Clinton with New Hartford, Utica and Whitesboro. The following year (1863) rails were laid and a horse car line was established from Utica to New Hartford, and from there to Clinton a "dummy" was op-^{M. H., pp. 393,} erated. In 1867 the company reorganized, and extended^{394.} the track south from Clinton till it connected with the Midland R. R. at Smith's Valley. In 1870, a steam railroad from Utica to New Hartford was built, and thus the line was completed. Soon after its completion, it passed into the hands of a receiver, and in 1875 it became the possession of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

The New York, West Shore and Buffalo R. R. was completed in 1884, and as its name implies, extends from New York, along the west shore of the Hudson, and west-^{Ibid., p. 395.} erly to Buffalo, passing through Utica on its way. This road is now leased and operated by the New York Central Company.

In 1893, the New York Central Co. leased the Mohawk and Malone Railway, (Herkimer to Malone ; incorporated 1891), and by making it a part of its system, and running^{Mr. J. L. Earll.} daily trains from New York to Montreal by way of Utica, has connected this city with the Adirondack region.

STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM.

In 1886 the Utica Belt Line Co. was organized, and leased from the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Co. its lines to New Hartford and Whitesboro, and later on a branch was built to New York Mills. The horse car service was^{M. H., p. 356.} discontinued, and electric power introduced in 1889. Several lines are now in operation extending to the west, south and east portions of the city. In 1897, the Utica and Whitesboro line was extended as far as Oriskany, and Summit Park opened at the end of the line.

Ibid.

The Utica and Mohawk R. R. Co. built a road connecting Genesee St. at Bleecker St. with the Utica Park, which is the eastern terminus. At first the cars were drawn by horses, but in 1889 electricity was substituted.

IX.

NAMES OF STREETS.

COSBY'S Manor extended three miles on either side of the Mohawk, and from the Sauquoit Creek, eleven miles east. (See I.).

The Bleecker property reached from about the line of Mohawk street nearly to what is now Charlotte, and ran back from the river beyond Steele's Hill. Pioneers, p. 8.

The Bradstreet property lay both east and west of the Bleecker land. The part on the west reached as far as the corner of Varick and LaFayette Streets, and included land on both sides of Genesee Street, the east and west boundary lines running three miles back from the river.

The Schuyler property extended from the Bradstreet land on the east, to the western line of the State Hospital, and, like the other divisions, stretched back from the river three miles.

The early settlement lay wholly south of the river, chiefly upon one street, called Main, running parallel with the river. The western end of this street was known as the Whitesboro Road.

The Genesee Road, meeting Main Street, formed a square now known as Bagg's Square. Ibid., pp. 7, 93.

About 1800, Hotel Street was laid out as an avenue to the Genesee Road, from Utica's first hotel, the York House. Ibid., p. 90.
(See X.).

1808-1810, Broad, First, Second, Third and Bridge Streets were laid out. The latter, now Park Avenue, was named from a bridge over the river, which it crossed. Ibid., pp. 257, 271.
L. M. Taylor,
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1885-6.

Some of the family names found on the Bleecker property are Rutger, Dudley, Brinckerhoff, Miller, and Blandina.

It is said that it was at one time the intention of four members of the Bleecker family to build on Rutger Street. The whole scheme, however, was abandoned, because the location of the Erie Canal, with its high bridges across the plain sloping from Rutger to Broad Streets, had so marred the beauty of the place.

Names that recall owners of portions of the Bradstreet and Schuyler lands are Potter, Plant, Francis, Jewett, Cooper, Cornelia, Hopper, Henry, and Huntington.

Hamilton and South Hamilton Streets lie on the Schuyler property, and are named for Alexander Hamilton, who married General Schuyler's daughter. "These are both small streets, but they carry a great name."

Philip and Schuyler Streets take their names from General Philip J. Schuyler.

Other streets named for great men of our earlier time are Washington, Herkimer, Jefferson, Clinton, Jay, named for the statesman and judge, Governor John Jay (1745-1829); Lansing for Chancellor Lansing (1754-1829), also Chancellor Square and Kent Street for the eminent jurist, Chancellor Kent (1763-1847). The lots on each end of Chancellor Square originally fronted upon the square itself, and could be approached only through it. This was remedied by the laying out of Academy Street across the west end and Kent Street across the east.

Besides these, are the streets named for illustrious foreigners: Steuben, LaFayette (once called Rome Street), and Kossuth Avenue, named just after the Hungarian patriot had visited the city.

Spring Street takes its name from a spring of pure water which once existed in or near it. (See II.).

Garden Street was named for the old Horticultural Garden on its boundary.

Bank Street was so called because the region was known

Ibid., p. 35.

Ibid. p. 37.
Pioneers, pp.
23, 50, 45, 126.

L. M. Taylor,
in *Trans. O. H. S.*,
1885-6, p. 38.

Ibid., pp. 34, 35.

Ibid. p. 39.
Pioneers, pp.
554-95.

as the "sand-bank." There were deep gullies and high sand hills which were graded at great expense. St. George's Church stands across a sort of ravine which could then have taken in half the church. L. M. Taylor,
in Trans.O. H.
S., pp. 37, 38.

Carnahan Street, as the west end of Blandina was once called, Aiken, and Mandeville Streets take their names from eminent divines. Pioneers, pp
211 6, 458-64.
M. H., p. 415.

Noyes and Tracy Streets are named for distinguished lawyers once resident here. (See XI.). ibid. pp. 535,
551-3.

Jason, Parker, Varick, Breese, Devereux, Kirkland, and Faxton Streets recall the names of prominent men, some of them pioneers. Pioneers, pp.
41, 177, 376, 343,
498.

More recent streets are named for public men or well-known families; as Scott, Grant, Bacon, Seymour, Johnson.

Johnson Park (1849), James Watson Williams Park (1897), and the extensive Proctor Park (1899), bear the names of the families who presented them to the city.

X.

OLD BUILDINGS.

FEW of the earliest buildings of Utica are now standing. One or two of real interest have but lately disappeared.

The *First School House* and place of worship, which stood on Broad street (See I. and XII.), was torn down in the spring of 1898, after having been used for some time as a mere shed.

Pioneers, pp.
158, 629.
Miss Miller's
Sketch of Old
Utica.

The *Johnson House* on Genesee Street, which has recently given way to the new Savings Bank, was built by John H. Lothrop in 1809. Mrs. Clinton, afterwards Mrs. Abram Varick, lived in it a few years. It was then bought by Alexander B. Johnson and was owned by his family until 1897. Here John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, was entertained for three or four days, Mrs. Johnson being his niece. Here too LaFayette was received June 9, 1825.

Pioneers, p. 15.

Among the most interesting of the houses still standing, is that built by *Peter Smith* on Broad Street beyond the gulf, where in 1797, his son Gerrit was born. This is now occupied by the Ellison family, and stands a little east of Mohawk Street.

Ibid., p. 68.
Sketch of Old
Utica.

A little later *Colonel Benjamin Walker* built, also on Broad street, the house afterwards occupied by the Culver family. This has been occupied by Madame Despard, who used it as a school building, and by the Seward and Wager families. It stands far back from the street a little west of Kossuth Avenue.

In 1792, *William Inman* came to this country from England. He built an English cottage on the north side of

the Whitesboro road, which, with its neighboring elms, still makes a picturesque spot just beyond the "Halfway Bridge." The road ran nearer the house than at present, and Mr. Inman, disturbed by the "Yankee dust," moved to a more substantial house, which he built far back from the road on the south side. This stands a little within the present city limits, and is now known as the Champlin house. Ibid.
Pioneers, p. 46.

The old house which stands on the north side of Whitesboro Street, nearly opposite Cherry, known as the *Clark House*, has in late years awakened much interest and inquiry, but no important facts concerning it have been obtained.

In 1800, Judge Nathan Williams built the house on the corner of Whitesboro and Seneca Streets, now known as the *Wager* or Goodwin house. Here five generations of the Williams family have lived. Sketch of Old
Utica.

The *Seymour House* on Whitesboro Street, corner of Hotel, was built by Daniel Childs about 1810 or 1812. In 1820, it was purchased by Henry Seymour and was long occupied by his son, Hon. Horatio Seymour. During the closing years of Governor Seymour's life, he lived in Deerfield, but scarcely a day passed in which he did not visit his old home, then occupied by his brother, John F. Seymour. Ibid.
Pioneers, p.
177.

In 1824, Moses Bagg built the house on Broad Street, corner of Second, long occupied by his daughter, *Mrs. Charles A. Mann*. Ibid. p. 220.
Sketch of Old
Utica.

About 1825, Samuel Stocking built on the corner of Broad and First Streets, the house afterwards owned by *Judge Hiram Denio*, and later by his daughter, *Mrs. Louis A. Tourtellot*. Ibid.
Pioneers, p.
171.

Coming to Genesee Street, we find that the house occu-

Ibid., pp. 48,
50.
Sketch of Old
Utica.

pied by Mr. Willis E. Ford since 1882, was built by Watts Sherman, who came to Utica before 1795. It has had a succession of honorable owners, having been purchased by General Joseph Kirkland, the first Mayor of Utica, then by Charles Tracy, and later by *Judge Philo Gridley*.

Pioneers, p.
265.
Sketch of
Old Utica.

The house on upper Genesee Street, now owned by Mr. Egbert Bagg, was built, or re-built in 1806, by Israel Decker. Some of the floor rafters are of red beech logs with the bark on, and over a foot in diameter. Early in the century it was occupied by *Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Malcolm*. Mrs. Malcolm was the daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and later became the wife of Capt. James Cochran, son of the Revolutionary Surgeon. (See XI.).

Ibid.
Pioneers, p.
237.

The *Miller House* on Rutger Place, occupied by Hon. Roscoe Conkling for more than twenty-five years, was planned and the foundation laid by Judge Morris S. Miller in 1820. His son, Rutger B. Miller, completed it about 1830. It was called at the time "Miller's Folly," so remote was it from all neighbors. A carriage seen crossing John Street Bridge was known to be coming to "The Hill," as there was no other house to which to go. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walker lived here for many years. Senator Conkling entertained here many eminent guests, among them Generals Grant, Sherman, and Hooker, in 1875.

Ibid., p. 114.

Among the once famous mansions which have lost their early dignity is that of *Jeremiah Van Rensselaer*, built about 1800. It stood on the east side of Genesee Street amid beautiful grounds, which included nearly the whole space now bounded by Devereux, Genesee, Blandina, and Charlotte streets. The house is still standing on the south side of Devereux Street, about midway between Genesee and Charlotte. It has been turned around and now faces Devereux Street.



TRINITY CHURCH.

Rev. J. R. Harding.

In 1794, *Judge Apollos Cooper* came to Utica and built a house on Whitesboro Street, near Liberty, in which he lived until his death, in 1839. The house and grounds are now used as a summer garden.

Pioneers, p. 45.
Sketch of Old
Utica.

Miss Miller's "Sketch of Old Utica" gives many interesting details of the architecture and decorations of these dwellings, as well as of the gardens around them and the life within.

Of the early church buildings, that of *Trinity* (completed 1810. See II.), retains its beauty and its sacred character ; others, however, have been turned to inferior uses.

The *Welsh Baptist Church* (See II.), a wooden structure built in 1806 near the place where the Hotel Street bridge now stands, was moved when the canal was opened to the site of the present church on Broadway, a little north of Liberty Street. In 1840, when the new church was erected, the old building was again moved to the rear of the lot, and is believed to be still standing on Charles Street.

Pioneers, p.
134.
Thomas' His-
tory of Welsh
of America, (in
Welsh).

The *First Presbyterian Church*, on the corner of Washington and Liberty Streets, completed in 1807 (See II.) gave way in 1826 to a new edifice, itself destroyed by fire in 1851. The old building was, in 1826, cut into two pieces, one of which is now the Mansion House, corner of Washington and LaFayette Streets, and the other a large tenement house on Whitesboro Street, nearly opposite Charles.

Pioneers, p.
461.
Thos. Davis.

We must not omit mention of Utica's famous hotels. *Bagg's Hotel* is older than the name of Utica, which was bestowed in 1798. The hotel was founded in 1794 by Moses Bagg. In August of that year, he purchased land

Pioneers, pp.
40, 218-9.

and began to practice his trade, that of a blacksmith, on Main Street, a little east of the Square. He built a log house on the corner of Main Street, which he opened for the accommodation of travelers; shortly after, he put a two story frame building on the same site. He continued to keep this tavern until his death in 1805. His son, Moses Bagg, became proprietor of the hotel in 1808. When the first Canal Commissioners visited Utica in 1810, two of them, Stephen Van Rensselaer and Gouverneur Morris, with their servants, occupied the whole of the hotel, from which its dimensions may be judged. In 1812-15, Mr. Bagg erected the central portion of the brick hotel, and to this he subsequently added on either side.

Theo. P. Cook,
in Utica Press,
Nov. 23, 1896.

In 1797, Samuel Hooker erected for the Holland Land Company the building still standing on the corner of Whitesboro and Hotel Streets, now called the Atlantic Hotel. This was known as the *York House*. It was a large brick building, the first brick house in the village, and its like was not to be seen between the Hudson and the Pacific. The land was so marshy, that according to one story, the corner stone, which had been laid with due ceremony in the morning, had disappeared in the afternoon. Hemlock logs were used for the foundations for the stone and brick. This building has been many times remodeled, but no amount of paint has been able to cover up the word "Hotel," which was chiseled over its door in 1798.

Pioneers, pp.
86-8.
Sketch of Old
Utica.

As matters of interest, we mention that the *Old Round Building* on Whitesboro Street, near Hoyt, was built by David Hoyt, father of John C. Hoyt, and used to grind the bark in his tannery. The power used was not electricity, or steam, or even water, but was obtained by sails on the top of the building which were moved by the wind.

John C. Hoyt.

Mechanics' Hall, corner of Hotel and Liberty Streets, was built in 1836-37. Here were given lectures, plays,

M. H., p. 228.

and other entertainments, and here public meetings of all kinds were held until the Utica Opera House was built in 1871-72.

A few of the noteworthy buildings in the vicinity of Utica should be mentioned.

WHITESBORO.

Mr. William Tracy, writing in 1838, says that *Hugh White* built in 1789 "the house still standing on the south-east corner of the village green at Whitesboro." It formerly had a gambrel roof. Mrs. Whitcher says "the house was moved about half its length westward and modernized in 1861."

Address on
Early Hist.
Oneida Co., pp.
34-5.
A Few Stray
Leaves in the
Hist. of
Whitesboro, p.
18.

The present *Town Hall in Whitesboro* was erected for a Court House in 1807, on land given by Hugh White. The land was to revert to the heirs when no longer used for the purpose designated. In 1860, Hon. Philo White, a grandson of the pioneer, bought from the heirs their reversionary claim, and presented the building and green to the village.

Ibid., p. 43.
D. E. Wager,
in Trans O.
H. S., 1831-4,
p. 71.

The building is "probably the oldest one in the State yet standing erected for a Court House."

NEW HARTFORD.

The *Presbyterian Church at New Hartford* was begun in 1792, and was dedicated November 29, 1797. "As the oldest church edifice in this county, it is worthy of distinguished consideration."

Cent. Pres. Ch.
N. Hart., pp.
24, 25.
Gridley's Hist.
Town of Kirk-
land, p. 95.

CLINTON.

Dr. Kirkland moved from Oneida to his lands near Clinton in 1792. The small frame dwelling built by him probably the year previous has been presented to Hamilton College and, removed from its original location, is preserved in the Campus on College Hill.

Ibid., pp. 78-80.
Allison's
Hist'l Sketch
Ham. Coll., p.
17.

A few years later, probably in 1795, Dr. Kirkland built the house on the road "under the hill" long known as the Kirkland mansion, and now occupied by Mr. Harding. Here he lived until his death in 1808, and it remained the home of his widow through her life.

Jones's Annals

pp. 452, 464.

John F. Seymour's Cent.

Ad., July 4,

1876, p. 32.

Data in

possess. Trenton Hist. Soc.

TRENTON.

The fine stone mansion in Trenton known as the *Mappa House* was built by Colonel Adam G. Mappa, agent for the Holland Land Company, and was occupied at least as early as 1809, and possibly several years earlier.

XI.

NOTEWORTHY CITIZENS OF ONEIDA COUNTY

NO other department of this small outline book has given the editors so little satisfaction as this of Eminent Citizens. The limited space prohibited anything beyond the merest skeleton of biographical notice. The criteria of admission came of necessity to be: books published; official position; or high professional honors.

In many cases, this has seemed to set up a false standard; to imply failure to recognize the worth of personal character and scholarly attainment when these had not been crowned by academic or political honors:—necessity deeply regretted by those responsible for the selection.

Works of authors, wherever mentioned, include only the most important.

Groups: *a.* Pioneers; *b.* Soldiers of the Revolution; *c.* Army Officers, Second Period; *d.* Naval Officers; *e.* Lawyers; *f.* Archaeologists and Philologists; *g.* Men of Science; *h.* Men of Letters; *i.* Women Writers; *j.* Artists; *k.* Actors; *l.* Government Officials; *m.* Visitors.

PIONEERS.

Among the Pioneers of Oneida County four stand pre-eminent.

REV. SAMUEL KIRKLAND, (1741–1808), Princeton, 1765. For more than forty years a devoted missionary to the Six Nations, especially to the Oneidas. During the Revolution, a Chaplain in the army, and employed by the government to secure the neutrality of the Indians; his efforts, joined with those of James Dean, were successful in the case of the Oneidas. By untiring exertions he

Lothrop's Life of Kirkland.
Allison's Hist. Sketch Ham. Coll.
Duyckinck's Cyc. Am. Lit., Vol. II., p. 738.

secured the means to establish Hamilton Oneida Academy, which, four years after his death, became Hamilton College. (See I., X., XII.).

JAMES DEAN, (1748-1823), Dartmouth, 1773. Dedicated in childhood as a missionary to the Indians, and sent to live among them for several years under the care of a missionary; adopted by a squaw as her son; licensed to preach, but never ordained. 1775, appointed Indian Agent with rank of Major, and rendered invaluable services. Stationed chiefly at Oneida Castle and Fort Stanwix. After the war the Oneidas gave him a tract of land in Westmoreland (confirmed to him later by the State), where he lived until his death. Judge of County courts by successive appointments 1791-1813, and twice member of legislature. Wrote a journal of one of his expeditions, and an essay on Indian Mythology, both now lost.

Tracy's Early
Hist. Oneida
Co.
Jones's Annals
pp. 744-59.

HUGH WHITE, (1733-1812). Made the first permanent settlement in the State west of the Dutch settlements, 1784. Appointed Judge, 1798; re-appointed, 1801.

Jones's Annals
pp. 23, 27, 28.

PETER SMITH, (1768-1837). A trader who came about 1789 to Old Fort Schuyler and was trusted equally by Indians and whites; the latter made him Sheriff and Judge. From the Indians he acquired by purchase nearly one million acres, and thus became the largest landholder in the State.

Frothing-
ham's Biog.
Gerrit Smith.
Pioneers, pp.
14-18.

Two picturesque figures of this period are the Hollanders, Col. ADAM GERARD MAPPA, (1752-1829), Agent of the Holland Land Company at Trenton, then Olden-Banneveldt, and FRANCIS ADRIAN VAN DER KEMP (1752-1829), who joined Col. Mappa at Trenton about 1797. He had taken refuge in this country ten years earlier from political troubles in Holland. He was received with honor by Washington, and gained the friendship of John Adams,

Jones's Annals
pp. 452 3, 475-85
J. F. Seymour's Cent.
Ad , Trenton,
1876.

DeWitt Clinton, and Thomas Jefferson. Harvard College made him LL. D.

In the northwest part of the County, now the town of Camden, another Dutch pioneer, GEORGE F. W. A. SCRIBA (1752-1836), purchased a half million acres of land. In the southern part, JEDEDIAH SANGER (1751-1829), founder of New Hartford, had a great estate, and has left his name in Sangerfield.

U. Herald,
Apr. 14, 26,
1899.
Jones's Annals
pp. 272, 279-82.
N. Hart. Cent.
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BENJAMIN WALKER, (1753-1818). Came to Old Fort Schuyler in 1797. He was of English birth and a "Blue Coat Boy." He came as agent of the great landed estate of the Earl of Bath. In war and in peace he served his adopted country diligently and brilliantly. He was the right hand of the Baron-General von Steuben, and Washington's aide-de-camp and trusted friend. After the close of the Revolutionary War, he declined political honors and became an untitled, public-spirited citizen of Old Fort Schuyler.

Pioneers, p. 67.

In June, 1875, a plot in Forest Hill Cemetery was consecrated to the Revolutionary Fathers, at which time the bodies of Benjamin and Mrs. Walker, and of Dr. JOHN COCHRAN, Director-General of the Military Hospitals of the United States in the Revolutionary War, and of his wife, Gertrude Schuyler, were removed from the old village burying ground on Water Street, and solemnly reinterred in the new cemetery.

U. Herald,
June 18, 1875.

FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, BARON STEUBEN, (1730-1794). Commissioned Major-General by Washington, 1778; "rendered memorable services which can scarcely be over-rated in drilling the officers and men of the Continental Army into efficiency; rewarded by Congress with 160,000 acres in Oneida County; lived after the revolution

Jones's Annals
pp. 433-45.
Johnson's Cyc.

on the edge of our northern wilderness, and is there buried. (See XIII).

GENERAL WILLIAM FLOYD, (1734-1821). A native of Long Island ; member of Continental Congress about eight years ; signer of the Declaration of Independence ; in 1803 removed to Western, near Rome. The town of Floyd, in which he owned large tracts of land, perpetuates his name.

Among revolutionary soldiers who made Utica their home, were: Captain STEPHEN POTTER, (1739-1810), of the regiment called "Congress' Own," of which Nathan Hale was a brother-officer of the same rank ;—TALCOTT CAMP, (1762-1832), who became the first President of the Village of Utica ;—Col. JOHN BELLINGER, (died in 1815), who had stood by the side of Herkimer at the battle of Oriskany ; —THOMAS WILLIAMS, (1754-1817), who took part in the Boston "Tea Party," a resident of New Hartford from 1790 to 1812 ; died in Utica. DANIEL EELS, who had helped to build the earthworks on Bunker Hill, settled in New Hartford in 1797 and lived there for 54 years; and many other names of interest are remembered in neighboring towns.

ARMY OFFICERS—SECOND PERIOD.

[Florida (1836-8), Mexican (1846-7), and Civil (1861-5), Wars.]

HENRY WAGER HALLECK, (1815-1872); *b.* Westernville. Maj. Gen. U. S. A. ; West Point, '34 ; served in the Seminole (Florida) and Mexican wars ; General-in-Chief of the Armies of the U. S., Headquarters Washington, 1862-4.

MORRIS S. MILLER, (1814-1870) ; *b.* Utica, buried at Forest Hill. Brev. Brig. Gen., and Dept. Quar. M. Gen., U. S. A. ; West Point, '34 ; served in Florida, Mexico, and the War for the Union.

Sanderson's
Biog. of Sign-
ers of the Dec.
of Ind., Vol.
IV., p. 131.

Pioneers, pp.
23, 55, 12.

N. E. Hist'l &
Gen'l Reg.,
1880, p. 70.

Cent'l Day,
Pres. Ch. New
Hart., p. 42.

Lippincott's
Biog. Dict.
Appleton's
Cyc. Am. Biog.

Mem'l by U. S.
Govt.
Pioneers, p.
237.

Col. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, Fifth Infantry, U. S. A., *b.* Utica about 1831. Maj. Gen. U. S. Vols., 1862 ; Brev. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., 1865. Residence, near New York City. Phisterer's
Stat. Rec.,
p. 250.
Lippincott's
Biog. Dict.

(For Field Officers of Oneida County regiments, many of whom became Generals, see IV).

During the Civil War, several of the physicians of our County made a record as army surgeons.

Dr. ALONZO CHURCHILL, (1811-1899), was Surgeon 14th N. Y. Vols., with the rank of Major ; at Gaines Mills was taken prisoner with 500 wounded men, and placed in Libby prison ; created Colonel for meritorious services. Contemp.
Biog., Vol. I.,
p. 242.

Dr. SAMUEL G. WOLCOTT, (1820-1883), gave his services as Examining Surgeon to the Government without charge. Ibid.
M. H., p. 275.

Dr. THOMAS MACOMB FLANDRAU, of Rome, (1826-1898), was Surgeon of the 146th N. Y. Vols., with the rank of Major ; was made Division Surgeon-in-Chief ; served three years ; Brev. Lieut. Col. "for meritorious services in the field." His father's home was in Whitesboro ; his own, later, at Rome. U. Herald,
Aug. 8, 1898.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

MELANCTHON TAYLOR WOOLSEY, (1782-1838), Commodore U. S. N. In 1808 was sent to the Lakes to superintend the construction of our armaments on those inland seas. Commanded the only large vessel, the Brig "Oneida." After his retirement he lived in Utica, and died there, and his remains now rest in Forest Hill. Three of his sons served in the War for the Union. Two of these rest in Forest Hill ; Commodore M. B. WOOLSEY, U. S. N., (1818-1874), J. T. WOOLSEY, (1821-1894), *b.* Whitesboro. Drake's Dict.
Am. Biog., pp.
1005-60.
Miss Miller in
Utica Press,
Feb. 11, 1899.

WILLIAM MERVINE, (1790-1868), Rear Admiral U. S. N.

At the beginning of the Civil War, although seventy years of age, he reported promptly for duty and did good service during the first year of the war. Ill health compelled his retirement in November, 1861. His home was in Utica. His son, CATHARINUS B. MERVINE, died in the volunteer military service in 1864.

M. H., p. 308.
Appleton's
Cyc. Am. Biog.

SAMUEL LIVINGSTON BREESE, (1794-1870), Rear Admiral U. S. N. Served in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. He was elder brother of Judge Sidney Breese. Their early lives were spent in Whitesboro and Utica, and the Admiral's body rests in Forest Hill Cemetery.

Pioneers, p.
262.

Commodore WILLIAM INMAN, (1797-1874); *b.* Utica. Commodore U. S. N. Saw constant service on the Great Lakes during the War of 1812, and afterward on the African coast, where, in 1859-61, he re-captured and landed 3,600 slaves. In early youth he was a student of law at Whitesboro.

Nat. Cyc. Am.
Biog.
M. H., p. 37.
Drake's Dict.,
Am. Authors
p. 473.

Rear Admiral MONTGOMERY HUNT SICARD, Annapolis, '56, was President of the Naval Board of Direction during the recent war between the United States and Spain, (1898). Residence, Westernville.

BENCH AND BAR.

JONAS PLATT, (1769-1834). Was successively, from 1796-1823, Member of Assembly, and of the State Senate, candidate for Governor, and Judge of the Supreme Court of New York State; in 1791 appointed Clerk of Herkimer County and held this office until 1798, when the new county (Oneida), was constructed and he became its first Clerk.

M. H., pp. 517-
20.
Jones's Annals
pp. 790-3.
Bacon's Early
Bar.

Among those who made the earliest Bar of Oneida County remarkably brilliant were: THOMAS RUGGLES GOLD, (17— — —); HENRY RANDOLPH STORRS, (1787-1837); SAMUEL A. TALCOTT, (1789-1836); WILLIAM H. MAYNARD, (about 1786-1832); GREENE C. BRONSON, (1789-1863), in

Jones's Annals
pp. 795-6.
Bacon's Early
Bar.

1853 Collector of the Port of New York, but removed on account of refusal to dismiss officials for political reasons M. H., pp. 439-507, 521-6. (M. H., p. 524). These five men all served in Congress, as well as on the Bench of the Supreme and Appellate Courts of the State.

To their number must be added the names of WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, (1804-1864), who came to Oneida County as a young man, and the brothers, WILLIAM TRACY, (1805-1881), and CHARLES TRACY, (1810-1885), who were natives of Whitesboro. These were all lawyers of high reputation whose early professional years were largely spent in Utica. M. H., pp. 534-5, 551-3. Mr. Noyes bequeathed his fine law library to Hamilton College. Both William and Charles Tracy were zealous students of early local history, and pioneers in its introduction.

HIRAM DENIO, (1799-1871). Justice of the Court of Appeals, 1853-1866. His decisions are accepted as models. In politics he was a Democrat. During the Civil War he voted for Lincoln and steadily supported his administration. M. H., pp. 532-4.

JOSHUA AUSTIN SPENCER, (1790-1857). United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, then including nearly the whole State, (1841-45); State Senator; resident of Utica for thirty years. Of him Judge Denio said: "No other man within my knowledge has acquitted himself for a lifetime with such universally distinguished ability." The case which secured him widest fame was "The People vs. Alexander McLeod," (1841). M. H., pp. 530-47 (See III.). His second wife was the daughter of Judge James Dean. Bacon's Early Bar.

SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, (1790-1860). State Senator; United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York; Member of Congress during four terms; Attorney- M. H., p. 516.

Bacon's Early
Bar. General of New York, and the last Chief Justice of the old Supreme Court of the State, (1847).

M. H., pp.
555-6. PHILO GRIDLEY (1796-1864). *b. Paris.* Hamilton, '16. Judge of the Supreme Court of New York; Justice of the Court of Appeals, (1852). As Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial District he presided at the trial of Alexander McLeod, (1841). (See III.).

M. H., pp.,
553-5. JOHN SAVAGE, (1799-1863). Union, 1799. Dist. Att'y for Northern N. Y. Member of Assembly from Washington Co.; Member of Congress for two terms; Comptroller of the State; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of N. Y., 1823-36. Resident of Utica continuously from 1851.

Ibid., pp. 527-
32. WILLIAM JOHNSON BACON, (1803-1889). Hamilton, '22. Member of Assembly; Judge of the Supreme Court of the State 16 years; Member of Congress. As a citizen, identified with most of the public enterprises and charitable institutions of Utica.

Ibid., p. 566. CHARLES MASON, (1810-1879). Judge of the Supreme Court of the State for 22 years; Judge of the Court of Appeals, (by appointment of Gov. Fenton, to fill vacancy), 1868-71. Resident of Utica from 1870.

Ibid., pp. 547,
548. WARD HUNT, (1810-1886). Union, '28. Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1866-73; Justice of the Supreme Court of U. S. 1873-83.

M. H., Pt. II.,
pp. 3-7. HORATIO SEYMOUR, "the Sage of Deerfield", (1810-1886). Identified with a great variety of philanthropic, civic and rural interests; Member of Assembly; twice Governor of N. Y., (1853, 1863); Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1868, defeated by General Grant.

Daily Papers. A bronze memorial bust of Gov. Seymour, presented by Dr. George L. Miller, of Omaha, Neb., was unveiled on the grounds of the Oneida Historical Society, Sept. 22, 1899.

ALEXANDER SMITH JOHNSON, (1817-1878). *b.* Utica; Yale, '35. Justice of the Court of Appeals, 1851-60, and M. H., pp. 556, again to fill vacancy, 1874. U. S. Circuit Judge from 557. 1875. Regent of the University from 1864. Resident of Utica from 1860.

MONTGOMERY HUNT THROOP, (1827-1892). Resident of Utica 1851-64. "*The Future: a Political Essay; Validity of Verbal Agreements; Annotated Code of Civil Procedure; The N. Y. Justices' Manual; Digest of Mass. Supreme Jud'l Court Decisions; Revised Statutes of the State of New York.*" Adams' Dict. Am. Authors. Contemp. Biog.

FRANCIS KERNAN, (1816-1892). Member of Assembly; Member of Congress; U. S. Senator, 1875-81; nominated M. H., Pt. II., for Governor 1872; defeated by General John A. Dix. A p. 36. Democrat in politics. During the Civil War he strongly supported the Government. Regent of the University from 1870.

ROSCOE CONKLING, (1829-1888). Member of Congress, 1859-67; U. S. Senator, 1867-81. His ambitions were forensic and political rather than legal; he declined the M. H., p. 547, Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United 548. States tendered by President Grant, and the Associate Justiceship, by President Arthur. From 1881, a prominent lawyer of New York City.

HENRY ALIEN FOSTER, (1800-1889). State Senator representing six counties, 1830-4; 1840-4; President of Contemp. Biog. N. Y., Vol. 1., the Senate, also of the Court for the Correction of Errors. p. 250. U. S. Senator for a few months, (1845), appointed to fill Wager's Mem. of Early Rome. vacancy; Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, 1863-71. Lived a few years at Utica, but chiefly at Rome.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT, (1822-92). Hamilton, '40. Prof. Law and Pol. Econ. at Ham. Coll., 1846-58; Warden Columbia Col. Law Sch., 1858-91; Member State Const'l Ham. Coll. Cat., 1892-3. Convention, 1867; Judge N. Y. State Commission of Ap-

peals ; State Commissioner Charities ; Prison Labor Commissioner.

Johnson's Cyc.
Pioneers, p.
203

SIDNEY BREESE, (1800-1878), *b.* Whitesboro ; Union, '18 ; lived at Utica in his youth ; attained distinction in another State ; U. S. Senator from Illinois, 1843-9 ; Speaker of Ill. Legislature ; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

Who's Who in
America.

CHARLES ANDREWS, *b.* New Hartford, 1827. Judge N. Y. Court of Appeals, 1870-97. Chief Justice from 1881 ; residence, Syracuse.

Judges GAYNOR and TRUAX, EDMUND WETMORE and JOHN D. KERNAN, are prominent members of the New York City Bench and Bar. Mr. Kernan served with credit as Railway Commissioner. All are natives of Oneida County.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS AND PHILOLOGISTS.

Duyckinck's
Dict. of Auth
ors.

HENRY ROWE SCHOOLCRAFT, (1793-1864). Chemist, philologist and traveller ; was in his youth a resident of Utica. For a time the family home was at Verona. Spent many years among the Indians of the North West Territory, and discovered the source of the Mississippi River, in Lake Itasca. In 1823 he married Miss Johnston, the grand-daughter of a noted Ojibway chief, an accomplished woman who had received her education in Europe.

Griswold's
Prose Writers.
New Am. Cyc.
and Cyc. Am.
Biog.

Mr. Schoolcraft's ethnological writings, says R. G. Griswold, "are among the most important contributions that have been made to the literature of this country." *Archives of Aboriginal Knowledge ; Notes on the Iroquois ; Algonic Researches ; Thirty Years with the Indians ; The Myth of Hiawatha.*

EDWARD ROBINSON, (1794-1863), Hamilton, '16, Philologist and Archæologist ; Tutor of Greek and Mathematics, Ham. Coll., 1817-18 ; *m.* Eliza, daughter Dr. Samuel Kirkland, and sister Pres. Kirkland of Harvard ; Instructor

Andover Theol. Sem., 1821 ; studied at Halle and Berlin 1826-30 ; *m.* the distinguished author, Therese von Jacob, ("Talvi,") 1828 ; Prof. Bib. Lit. Union Theol. Sem. from 1837 ; Member Geog'l, Oriental and Ethnol. Socs. ; his library of 1200 books and maps was purchased for Ham. Coll. in 1863 ; his great work, *Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mt. Sinai and Arabia Petraea*, received the gold medal of the Royal Geog'l Soc. of London as the most learned production of the century, and still possesses great interest ; published also an edition of *Six Books of the Iliad ; a Harmony of the Gospels in Greek ; a Greek and English Lexicon ; Greek and Chaldee Grammars of the Old and New Testaments*.

Allibone,
Duyckinck
and Drake,
Dicts. of Au-
thors.

SAMUEL WELLS WILLIAMS, (1812-1884) ; *b.* Utica. Went to China as missionary printer, 1833 ; when the U. S. Gov't. sent an expedition to negotiate for the opening of Japan to free commercial intercourse, 1852, the Com-
mander, Commodore Perry, secured his services as inter-
preter ; was the first U. S. Sec. of Legation in Japan, (1854), and the first at the Capital of China, (1862) ; re-
turning to the U. S. finally in 1875, was appointed Lecturer on Chinese at Yale Coll. *Easy Lessons in Chinese ; Tonic Dict. of the Chinese Language*, (the great work of his life) ; *The Middle Kingdom*.

Thomas' Biog.
Dict.
T. W. Seward
in Trans. O. H.
S. 1885-6,

MEN OF SCIENCE.

ASA GRAY, (1810-1888), *b.* Paris. Taught the natural sciences in Utica Gymnasium, 1832-4 ; for 30 years Prof. of Botany at Harvard University, to which he presented his herbarium of 200,000 specimens, and a library of over 2,200 Botanical Works ; Pres. A. A. A. S., '72 ; Pres. Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences, 1863-73. His researches and publications embraced the flora of North America, which he, with Dr. John Torrey, first arranged upon the basis of

Chambers'
Encyc., Ed.
1890.

affinity ; he had " equal ability in communicating elementary knowledge, and in elucidating recondite theories." *Flora of N. A.* ; *Structural and Systematic Botany* ; *Manual of Botany* ; *Field, Forest and Garden Botany* ; also *A Free Examination of Darwin's Treatise* ; *Natural Science and Religion* ; and *Gov't Repts. and separate monographs under 200 titles.*

Chambers' Encyc., Ed. 1890.

JAMES DWIGHT DANA, (1813-1895), b. Utica ; Yale, '33. Ed. Am. Jour. of Science ; Pres. A. A. A. S., '54 ; Honorary Ph. D., Munich, '72 ; his service at Yale College covered more than 40 years ; his books are standard treatises on Zoöphytes, Corals and Crustacea. *Manual of Geology* ; *System of Mineralogy* ; *Repts of Wilkes' Exploring Expedition* ; *Manual of Mineralogy* ; and text books frequently revised and enlarged.

M. H., p. 262.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, (1791-1872). Yale, '10. Made frequent and prolonged visits in Utica while pursuing his early profession of artist ; as Director of the Telegraph Company that was formed here to put in practice his newly invented magnetic telegraph, (see V.), he is mentioned in the directories of 1848-9 and 1849-50 ; he had many relatives here, and his second wife was a Utican.

We may mention, in passing, that the first telegraph instruments ever made were manufactured in Utica by SAMUEL W. CHUBBUCK, (1799-1875).

Blumer's Half Cent. Med.-Psychol. Lit., Appleton's Cyc.Am. Biog.

AMARIAH BRIGHAM, M. D., (1798-1849). Came to Utica from Massachusetts in 1842 to become the first Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum ; founded in 1844 at his private expense, the *Journal of Insanity*, the first journal in the English language devoted to mental medicine ; it soon became the organ of the alienists of the whole country, reported the papers of the American Medico-Psychological Association, and gave purpose and consist-

ency to the scientific spirit of investigation, at that time almost elementary. *Mental Cultivation and Excitement; Influence of Mental Cultivation on the Health; Influence of Religion on the Health and Physical Welfare of Mankind; and Asylum Souvenir*, a small volume of maxims for the use of those who had been under his care, (Utica, '49).

Dr. JOHN PURDUE GRAY, (1825-1886). Dickinson Coll.; Utica, 1850, as Third Ass't physician at the State Hospital under Dr. Brigham; started "The Opal", a monthly designed to be edited and printed by the patients, which continued for nine or ten years; in 1854 became Superintendent; was one of the earliest advocates of minute pathological study of insanity, and was influential in securing the removal of insane paupers from almshouses to State Asylums. Editor Journal of Insanity.

Ibid.
Nat. Cyc. Am.
Biog.
Contemp.
Biog. of N. Y.

CHRISTIAN HENRY FREDERICK PETERS, (1813-1890). Univ. Berlin, '36. Engaged on geodetic survey of Mount Etna, 1838-43; artillery officer under Garibaldi, 1849-50; came to America, 1852; Director of Ham. Coll. Observatory, 1858; Litchfield Prof. Astronomy, 1867; under the Regents of the Univ., he determined the exact longitude of various cities of N. Y., and the western boundary of the State; discovered forty-seven asteroids; published two celestial charts in 1882. The King of Sweden conferred upon him a gold medal for his discoveries connected with the Sun; the French Government, in similar recognition, bestowed the Cross of the Legion of Honor, (1887). He was buried in the College Cemetery, July 21, 1890.

Ham. Lit.
Mon., Nov.
1890.
Allison's Hist.
Sketch Ham.
Coll., p. 68.
Lippincott's
Biog. Dict.

JOSEPH ALBERT LINTNER, (1822-98). Manufacturer at Utica, 1860-7; Ass't Zoologist in the N. Y. State Museum at Albany, 1868; served twelve years; devoted himself to research into the relations of entomology to Agriculture and Horticulture; appointed State Entomologist, 1880;

Contemp. Biog.
of New York
Vol. IV., p.
169.

his publications are embodied in many Annual Reports.

G. H. Williams Mem'l.
Adams's Dict.
Am. Authors.

GEORGE HUNTINGTON WILLIAMS, (1856-94). *b.* Utica. Amherst, '78; Heidelberg Univ., '82; Prof. Inorganic Geology at Johns Hopkins, 1892; contributed 68 articles, (1884-90), to German Am. Rev. of Mineralogy, Geol. and Paleon., and several monographs in the J. H. series; *Modern Petrography*; and *Elements of Crystallography*; member of many scientific societies.

Mr. W. C. Walker.

Among early microscopists, WILLIAM C. JOHNSON and Dr. A. R. COPEMAN, both then residents of Utica, did original and valuable work (1860-70), the results of which were noted in the London and Edinburgh Microscopical Journals; Mr. Johnson's mounts and drawings of the Greville-Barbadoes deposits aroused great scientific interest.

J. V. Haberer
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
pp. 188-9.
Cat. Ham.
Coll.

HENRY P. STARTWELL, M. D., (about 1791-1867), who lived at New Hartford in his youth, and later distinguished himself as a botanist, left an herbarium of 8,000 specimens, now owned by Hamilton College.

J. V. Haberer
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
pp. 187, 191.

PETER D. KNIESKERN, M. D., (1798-1871), while living at Oriskany, compiled a catalogue of the plants of Oneida County, published 1842.

Ibid.
J. V. Haberer.

GEORGE VASEY, M. D., (1822-?). Spent portions of his life at Oriskany and Verona, and was intimately associated with Dr. Knieskern; Botanist of the Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, from 1872.

J. V. Haberer
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
pp. 189-91.

EDWIN HUNT, (1837-1880). Amherst, '58. Professor of Natural Sciences in the Utica Academy for many years from 1865; collected an herbarium of about 4,000 plants, which was bought by the Asa Gray Botanical Club, 1887.

Ibid., p. 191.

Rev. JOHN A. PAINE, JR., compiled a catalogue of plants found in Oneida County and vicinity which was published in the Report of the Regents of the University

for 1865. It embraces the whole of the central part of the State.

In the living generation a dozen men having present or past connection with Oneida County are doing recognized field-work near or far, or devoting a scanty leisure to study and experiment.

WILLIAM C. WALKER, *b.* 1847. Since early boyhood a resident of Utica ; microscopist ; specialty, Diatoms ; discoverer of nearly twenty species ; member of the London Micros. Soc., (F. R. M. S.), honorary and corresponding member of many Continental Scientific Soc's. *Catalogue of Diatoms of Central N. Y.*, and papers for Microscopical Journals.

GEORGE C. HODGES has done original work in Chemical Analysis ; Dr. WILLIAM RALPH is quoted by Bendire in *Life Histories of N. A. Birds*, as authority in ornithology and oology ; his gift to the Smithsonian Institution of a collection of Eggs and Nests, the work of over twenty years, is important and valuable. In collaboration with EGBERT BAGG he has published an *Annotated List of Birds of Oneida County*.

In Butterflies, Dr. MATHIAS COOK is an expert ; on Ferns, both native and foreign, BENJAMIN D. GILBERT, of Utica and Clayville, is an authority ; and Dr. JOSEPH V. HABERER, of Utica, is a specialist in Cryptogams, and author of a pamphlet on *Flora of Utica and Vicinity for May and June*.

Rev. J. W. WHITFIELD, known in local circles for his interest in microscopy, photography, and electricity, is also a skilled maker of lenses and of shell cameos.

ROBERT PARR WHITFIELD, (*b.* New Hartford, 1828). In employ of Samuel Chubbuck, (see above), 1848-56 ; Ass't Who's Who in America. in Palæon., and N. Y. State Nat. Hist., 1856-76 ; U. S. Geol. Survey ; Curator Geol. Dept. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.,

Central Park, N. Y., since 1877; original Fellow A. A. S.; Fellow Geol. Soc. of America; Writer on Geology.

Rev. EDWARD PAYSON POWELL, (b. 1833), Hamilton, '53. A scientific agriculturist, and writer and lecturer upon economic and educational subjects; long resident in Clinton; *Our Heredity from God; Liberty and Life*; historical and political pamphlets and addresses; *Nullification and Secession in the U. S.*

ALBERT HUNTINGTON CHESTER, (b. 1843). Columbia School of Mines, '68; Prof. Chemistry, Mineralogy and Metallurgy, Ham. Coll., 1870-91; Prof. Chem. and Mineral., Rutgers Coll. since 1892; since '82 connected with the N. Y. State Board of Health. *Deposits of the Vermilion District, Minn.; Catalogue of Minerals, with Chemical Composition and Synonyms.*

CHARLES DOOLITTLE WALCOTT, (b. New York Mills, 1850). Assistant Geologist U. S. Geol. Survey, '79; now Director U. S. Geol. Survey, a bureau of the Department of the Interior. *The Trilobite; Palæontology of the Eureka District; Cambrian Fauna of North America; Utica Slate and Related Formations.*

ALBERT P. BRIGHAM, (b. 1855), Colgate, '79. Geologist of the Mohawk and Sauquoit Valleys and Finger Lakes; Pastor Tabernacle Church, Utica, 1885-91. Now Prof. Geol., Colgate Univer.; Fellow Geol. Soc. of America. Many articles in scientific periodicals on the geology and physical geography of N. Y., especially in connection with the glacial period.

MEN OF LETTERS.

ALEXANDER BRYAN JOHNSON, (1786-1867). Hamilton, '32. Admitted to the Bar, never practised. *Philosophy of Human Knowledge, a treatise on Language; Physiol-*

ogy of the Senses ; Religion in its Relations to the Present Life ; Treatise on Banking ; Guide to the Right Understanding of our American Union.

The following, while known as authors, were especially noted as Abolitionists :

GERRIT SMITH, (1797-1874), *b.* Utica ; son of the Pioneer, Peter Smith ; Hamilton, '18. About 1803 his father removed to Whitesboro and in 1806 to Peterboro, Madison Co., giving the new home his own name.

Probably no more disinterested philanthropist than Gerrit Smith ever lived. Refined, intellectual and fastidious, he received into the intimacy of family life and welcomed to his table, despised Abolitionist and runaway black slave. He exposed his health in hiding slaves from their pursuers, and braved the sneers of his class for consorting with "fanatics." Of lands inherited from his father he distributed 200,000 acres to poor settlers, black and white. He served a term in Congress in 1852. *The Religion of Reason ; The Theologies ; Nature the Basis of a Free Theology ; Sermons and Speeches ; Speeches in Congress.*

Drake's Dict.
Am. Biog.
Frothing-
ham's Biog.
Gerrit Smith.

BERIAH GREEN, (1795-1874) ; Middlebury, '19. Prof. Sacred Lit., Western Res. Coll. ; Anti-Slavery and Temperance Agitator ; Pres. Oneida Inst., a Manual Labor School ; Pastor at Whitesboro, 1833-74. *A History of the Quakers ; Sermons and Discourses*, with a few *Essays and Addresses.*

Hough's Am.
Biog. Notes, p.
175.

THEODORE DWIGHT WELD, (1803-18—) ; studied at Hamilton ; also at Oberlin and Lane Sem. ; left the latter institution on the suppression of the Anti-Slavery Soc. of the Sem., by the Trustees. A resident of Oneida Co. for a few years before 1830 ; licentiate of Oneida Presbytery ; a strong anti-slavery agitator ; *m.* the South Carolinian

Adams's Dict.
Am. Biog.

Angelina Grimké, also an ardent anti-slavery public speaker, who had^s emancipated a large number of slaves inherited from her father ; in 1830 became agent of the Soc. to promote Manual Labor in Schools and Colleges. *The Bible against Slavery ; American Slavery as it is ; Slavery and the Internal Slave Trade.*

Several of our Clergymen are known also as authors.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BETHUNE, (1805-1862), Columbia and Dickinson, '22 ; Princeton Theol. Sem. ; Pastor Dutch Ref. Ch., Utica, 1830-34. *The Fruit of the Spirit ; Hist. of a Penitent ; Early Lost, Early Saved ; Memoirs of Mrs. Joanna Bethune ; Lays of Love and Faith.*

HENRY MANDEVILLE, (1804-1858), Union, '26 ; Pastor Dutch Ref. Ch., Utica, 1834-41 ; Prof. Moral Phil. and Rhet., Ham. Coll., 1841-9 ; author of a series of *Readers* and of *Elements of Reading and Oratory*, which is still used as a text book in colleges.

SAMUEL WARE FISHER, (1814-1874), Yale, '35 ; Union Theol. Sem. ; Pres. Ham. Coll., 1858-66 ; Pastor Westminster Ch., Utica, 1867-71. *Three Great Temptations ; Sermons on the Life of Christ ; Occasional Sermons and Addresses.*

PHILEMON HALSTEAD FOWLER, (1814-1879) ; Hobart, '32 ; Princeton Theol. Sem. ; Pastor First Pres. Ch., Utica, 1851-65 ; *Presbyterianism in Central N. Y. ; Relations of Labor and Capital ; Memoir of Major William Fowler.*

SAMUEL GILMAN BROWN, (1813-1885) ; Dartmouth, '31 ; Andover Theol. Sem. ; Prof. Oratory and Belles Letters, Intel. Phil. and Polit. Econ., Dart. Coll., 1840-67 ; Pres. Ham. Coll. 1867-81. *Life of Rufus Choate ; Biography of Self-Taught Men*, and many addresses and magazine articles on Literature, Art and History. Resident of Utica for a few years before his death.

G. W. Bethune
Mem'l.
Adams's Dict.
Am. Authors.

M. H., p. 415.
Appleton's
Cyc. Am. Biog.
Trien. Cat.
Ham. Coll.

Nat. Cyc. Am.
Biog.
S. W. Fisher
Mem'l.

Gen. Cat.
Anburn Theol.
Sem., 1883, p.
275.

Duyckinck's
Cyc. Am. Lit.
(Supp't) Art.
"Ham. Coll.,"
p. 100.
S. G. Brown,
Mem'l.

WILLIAM THOMAS GIBSON, (1822-1896) ; Hobart, '42. A man of varied learning ; Ass't Rector of Grace Ch., Utica, 1858-62, and, except for brief intervals, of St. George's, 1863-83 ; also of other churches in the county ; Chaplain State Hospital ; Ed. *Gospel Messenger*, 1860-72 ; Ed. and Prop'r *Church Eclectic*, 1873-95. Rev. M. Dix
in Ch. Eclectic
May, 1895.

ISAAC S. HARTLEY, (1831-1899) ; Univ. of N. Y., '52 ; Pastor Dutch Ref. Ch., Utica, 1870-1890 ; of the Epis. Ch., Great Barrington, Mass., 1892. *Prayer and its Relation to Modern Thought and Criticism* ; *Hist. of the Reformed Church* ; *Memorial of Rev. P. H. Fowler* ; *Old Fort Schuyler in History* ; *The Twelve Gates* ; *Verses from Various Authors*. N. Y. Times,
July 4, 1899.

LEICESTER AMBROSE SAWYER, (1807-1898) ; Hamilton, '28 ; Princeton Theol. Sem. ; Pres. Central Coll., O., (since absorbed by Wooster Univ.) ; 30 years resident in Whitesboro ; *Elements of Biblical Interpretation* ; *Organic Christianity* ; *The American Bible* ; *A New Translation of the New Testament* and Vol. I. of the *Old Testament* ; *Reconstruction of Bible Theories*. U. Herald,
Dec. 30, 1898.
Appleton's
Cyc. Am. Biog.
Vol. V., p. 407.

THOMAS JEFFERSON SAWYER, (1804-1899) ; Middlebury, '29 ; Prin. Clinton Liberal Institute, 1845-52 ; one of the founders of Tufts College, Mass. ; from 1869 Prof. Theol. and Dean of the College. *Doctrine of Eternal Salvation* ; *Who is God, the Son or the Father ?* ; *Endless Punishment*. Adams's Dict.
Am. Biog.
Appleton's
Cyc. Am. Biog.

EDWARD BRIGHT, (1808-1894). For many years Ed. N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle, the organ of the Baptist Church ; lived in Utica in his youth, and until about 1841 ; from 1833 or -4, with Dolphus Bennett, printed and published in Utica the N. Y. Baptist Register, (founded 1824 ; A. M. Beebe, Ed). Pastor Bleeker St. Baptist Church, 1840-1841. Pioneers, p.
528.
Directory, 1834
Jones's Annals
p. 583.

EDWARD GAYER ANDREWS, b. New Hartford, 1825.

Lippincott's Biog. Dict. Who's Who in America. Consecrated Bishop Meth. Epis. Ch., 1872 ; Diocese, Iowa. Residence, since 1888, New York.

MELANCTHON WOOLSEY STRYKER, *b.* Vernon, 1851 ; Nat. Cyc. Am. Hamilton, '72 ; grandson of Com. Woolsey ; Pres. Ham. Coll. since 1892. *Miriam and Other Verse ; Hamilton, Adams's Dict. Lincoln, and other Addresses ; The Letter of James the Am. Biog. Just ; Lattermath.*

Who's Who in America CHARLES FREDERICK GOSS, (*b.* 1852). Hamilton, '73 ; Pastor Bethany Ch., Utica, 1881-5. *The Optimist ; Hits and Misses ; The Philopelist.* Residence, Cincinnati.

GEORGE HODGES, (*b.* Rome, 1856). Hamilton, '77 ; Dean Epis. Theol. Sch., Cambridge, Mass., since 1894. *Ibid. Christianity between Sundays ; In the Present World ; The Battles of Peace.*

MOSES MEARS BAGG, M. D. (*b.* Utica 1816) ; Yale, '37 ; Med. Coll., Geneva, N. Y., '41 ; studied afterward in Paris ; established at Utica since 1846 ; *Pioneers of Utica*, 1877 ; *Memorial History of Utica, N. Y.*, 1892.

Other Historians of Oneida County are : POMROY JONES, (1789-1884), *Annals and Recollections of Oneida County*, 1851. DANIEL E. WAGER of Rome, (1823-96), *Our County and its People ; a descriptive work on Oneida County*, 1896 ; and various historical addresses. REV. A. D. GRIDLEY, of Clinton, (1819-1876), *History of the Town of Kirkland*, 1874. HENRY C. ROGERS, (1832-1880) ; *History of the Town of Paris and the Valley of the Sauquoit*, 1881.

MARC COOK, (1854-1882), and CHANNING M. HUNTINGTON, (1861-1894), were known as writers of verses, the former under the name of *Vandyke Brown* ; he also wrote *The Wilderness Cure*.

HAROLD FREDERIC, (1856-1898), *b.* Utica, *d.* London, England. Proof-reader on the *Utica Herald* ; chief edi-

torial writer for the Utica Observer, 1880; editor Albany Evening Journal, 1882; on N. Y. Times, 1884; then went to England; *m.* a granddaughter of Beriah Green. His stories were written in England; their scenes laid in America, and usually in N. Y. State. *Seth's Brother's Wife*; *The Lawton Girl*; *In the Valley*; *The Copperhead*; *The Damnation of Theron Ware* (English title, *Illumination*); left completed MSS. of two novels, *Gloria Mundi* and *The Market Place*. Daily Papers.

CLINTON SCOLLARD, (*b.* Clinton, 1860). Hamilton, '81; Prof. Eng. Lit., Ham. Coll., 1891-6. Residence, Clinton. *Pictures in Song*; *With Reed and Lyre*; *Old and New World Lyrics*; *Songs of Sunrise Lands*; *Skenandoa*; *Hills of Song*; also descriptive prose and prose romance; *A Man at Arms*. Adams's Dict.
Am. Authors.

WOMEN WRITERS.

Mrs. CAROLINE STANSBURY KIRKLAND, (1808-1864). A resident of Clinton in her youth, and wife of Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton College; wrote stories and descriptions of pioneer life; also other works. *A New Home, Who'll Follow?*; *Western Clearings*; *Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser*; *Personal Memoirs of Washington*; *Garden Walks with the Poets*. Griswold's
Prose Writers
of America.
Nat. Cyc. Am.
Biog., Vol. V.,
p. 356.

Mrs. FRANCES MIRIAM BERRY WHITCHER, (1812-1852); *b.* Whitesboro. A still popular humorist; wife of an Episcopal clergyman settled at Elmira and later at Whitesboro. *Widow Bedott Papers*; *Widow Spriggins*; and an unfinished story, *Mary Elmer*, edited and completed, with biographical sketch of the author, by Mrs. MARTHA L. WHITCHER, author of *Stray Leaves in the History of Whitesboro*. Allibone's
Dict. Am.
Authors.
Adams's Dict.
Am. Authors.

Mrs. EMILY CHUBBUCK JUDSON, ("Fanny Forester"), (1817-1854). While a teacher at Miss Sheldon's Utica Female Academy, wrote *Alderbrook* and other tales and Allibone's
Dict. Am.
Authors.
Kendrick's
Life and Let-
ters of Mrs.
E. C. Judson.

verses ; *m.* Rev. Adoniram Judson, and went with him as missionary to Burmah.

The sisters, FRANCES and METTA FULLER. Lived at Rome and afterwards in Whitestown ; their earliest work a poem written in conjunction ; both wrote novels and verses, and Frances became a large contributor to Bancroft's History of the Pacific States. Born in the thirties, Metta died in '85, Frances in '98. They married brothers, Victor. *All Over Oregon ; The New Penelope ; Two Mormon Wives ; The Senator's Son.*

Adams's Dict.
Am. Authors.
Allibone.

Griswold's
Fem. Poets,
pp. 246-9.

Lib. Am. Lit.,
Stedman and
Hutchinson.
Adams's Dict.
Am. Authors.

Mrs. ELIZABETH JESUP EAMES. Lived in New Hartford from 1837. Poems : *The Crowning of Petrarch ; Cleopatra ; Sonnets to Milton, Addison, Dryden, and Tasso.*

Mrs. MARY CLEMMER AMES, (1839-1884) ; *b.* Utica. *Poems of Life and Nature ; Ten Years in Washington ; Memorials of Alice and Phoebe Cary.*

Mrs. THEODOSIA FOSTER, (" Faye Huntington "), (*b.* 1838). An educator of Verona, N. Y. ; has written extensively for young people. *In Earnest ; A Baker's Dozen ; A Modern Exodus.*

Ibid.

Mrs. ISABELLA MACDONALD ALDEN, (" Pansy ") (*b.* 1841). Lived in New Hartford, where her husband was Pastor Pres. Ch., 1873-6 ; began there the series of "*Pansy Stories*," embracing about 75 titles, and edited S. S. Magazine ; *Lesson Helps*, for primary S. S. work. *Esther Reid ; A King's Daughter ; Four Girls at Chautauqua*, etc. Residence, Philadelphia.

Who's Who in
America.

ROSE ELIZABETH CLEVELAND, (*b.* 1846). Lives at Holland Patent ; *George Eliot's Poetry and Other Studies ; The Long Run, a Novel.*

Adams's Dict.
Am. Authors.

Mrs. FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY, (*b.* 1859). Daughter of the artists J. B. and Eleanor Ecob Morse ; lived during girlhood at Utica ; *m.* Rev. Charles R. Kingsley. *Titus, a Soldier of the Cross : Stephen ; The Cross Triumphant.* Residence, Staten Is., N. Y.

Who's Who in
America.

EDUCATORS.

To the Educators already named we add the following :

THOMAS HASTINGS, (1784-1872). Father of Thomas S. Hastings of Union Theol. Sem.; began in 1805, at Utica, a work original and of great value. This was the establishment of a high standard of church hymns and music. He held that religion has the same claim upon song as upon speech; composed, published, and taught music continuously from 1823-32. Pioneers, pp. 444-6.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GALE, (1789-1862); Union, '14; founded Manual Labor School at Whitesboro, 1835; at the head of a colonizing party of his old neighbors, founded the town and college of Galesburg, Ill. P. H. Fowler's Presb'm in Cent. N. Y., pp. 552-4.

GEORGE ROBERT PERKINS, (1812-1876); Hamilton, '52; Teacher in Liberal Institute, Clinton; Prin. Utica Academy, 1838-44; Prof. and Prin. State Normal Sch., Albany; Director Dudley Observatory, 1852; Regent of the Univ., 1862; resident of Utica continuously for more than twenty years before his death; author of a series of mathematical text books. M. H., p. 235.

WILLIAM HENRY CARPENTER, (b. Utica, 1853). Cornell, Leipzig and Freiburg; Lecturer on N. European Lit., Cornell, 1883; Lecturer and Ass't Prof., Columbia, 1881-90; succeeded Prof. H. H. Boyesen as head of the Dept. German Languages, 1875; *Grundriss der Neu-landischen Grammatik*; *Translation of an Icelandic poem, date, A. D. 1400*; and many reviews and contributions to Cyclopædias and the Standard Dictionary. Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog., Vol. VIII, p. 116.

EDWARD NORTH, (b. 1820); Hamilton, '41; Prof. Greek and Latin at Hamilton, 1843-62; of Greek Lang. and Lit., from 1862; in constant service of fifty years has instructed 2,000 students; Necrologist since 1855. Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog., Vol. IV, p. 213. Trien. Cat. Ham. Coll.

ANSON JUDD UPSON, (*b.* 1823); Hamilton, '43; active as educator; held chairs of Logic, Rhetoric and Elocution at Hamilton, 1849-70; Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theol. at Auburn Theol. Sem., 1880-7; Regent of the Univ., from 1874; Chancellor, from 1892; Residence, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Ibid.
Who's Who in
America.

HERMANN CARL GEORGE BRANDT, (*b.* 1850); Hamilton, '72; Assoc. Prof. German, Johns-Hopkins, 1876-82; Prof. Mod. Langs. and Philol., Ham. Coll., since 1882. *German Grammar for Schools and Colleges*; *German Reader*; also, (with Prof. H. C. G. Jagemann), *German-English and English-German Dictionary*.

Trien. Cat.
Ham. Coll.
Who's Who in
America.

ARTISTS.

HENRY INMAN, (1801-1846); *b.* Utica. Brother of Commodore Inman; student under the artist Jarvis; excelled in portraits, but was also distinguished for landscapes and miniatures. Most of his works are in England; portraits of *Wordsworth*, *Dr. Chalmers* and *Macaulay*; others are in this country. In the Capitol at Washington is his portrait of *Chief Justice Marshall*.

Tuckerman's
Bk. of Am.
Artists.
Drake's Am.
Biog.

ERASTUS DOW PALMER, (*b.* 1817). Came to Utica a lad in 1826, and is mentioned as a resident in the directories for 1844-50; at first carpenter and pattern maker; afterward executed portrait busts and bas-reliefs, and later ideal pieces. *The Indian Girl*; *The White Captive*; *The Sleeping Peri*, etc. The great gilded sheep that for thirty years adorned the Utica Steam Woolen Mill was one of Palmer's youthful creations; specimens of his finer work are also to be found in Utica. His home has for many years been in Albany.

Tuckerman's
Bk. of Am.
Artists.
U. Semi-Cent.,
p. 107.
Who's Who in
America.

Dr. HENRY HOGEBOOM worked in clay and marble in Utica between 1850 and 1870; excelled in portraiture in intaglio.

M. E. D. BROWN, (prob. 1810-1896). Painted portraits and landscapes for many years from 1850. GEORGE W. KING, J. B. MORSE and Mrs. ELEANOR ECOB MORSE have more than a local reputation.

LEMUEL MAYNARD WILES, (*b.* 1826). Taught drawing in Utica public schools for a number of years before 1864. Director College of Fine Arts, Ingham Univ., Leroy, N. Y. ; Director Art Dept. Univ. of Tenn., Nashville. Residence, New York. School Rep't., 1869. Who's Who in America.

IRVING RAMSEY WILES, (*b.* Utica, 1861). Son of L. M. Wiles. Studied at Art Students' League in New York, and in Paris with Boulanger, Lefebvre and Carolus Duran ; ibid. portrait and figure painter, and illustrator for leading magazines. Residence, New York.

ARTHUR B. DAVIES, (*b.* Utica, 1862), of Welsh parentage. His earliest work was illustrating for The Century and St. Nicholas magazines. In his works landscape broadly treated is subsidiary to the human and poetical conception. Residence, New York. N. Y. Eve. Post, Apr. 24, 1897. N. Y. Critic, Apr. 1897.

ACTORS.

JAMES HENRY HACKETT, (1800-1871). Comedian and Manager ; merchant in Utica 1820-25 ; made his first essay as actor in the part of "Dromio" in New York, 1826. Later made a great success in London and New York as "Falstaff," a part in which he was said to be without a rival. Pioneers, p. 495. Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog.

JOHN A. ELLSLER, (*b.* 1822). Actor and Manager. For two seasons from 1852 or 1853, associated in the management of the Utica Museum, (where is now the store of Buckingham and Moak.) Maggie Mitchell was in his company. His wife, FANNY, took the principal woman's parts. His daughter, EFFIE, has won a reputation in "Hazel Kirke." G. E. Cooper. Who's Who in America.

WILLIAM H. CRANE, a native of Mass. Came to Utica about 1864 ; was engaged by the Holman Opera Co., composed chiefly of the young members of the Holman family, with headquarters at Utica,—their programmes opera bouffe ; remained with them for two seasons ; married in Utica ; has been an actor for the past ten or twelve years.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Of Oneida County men who have filled high civil or political positions, we note :

Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog. Trien. Cat. Ham. Coll. JOHN JAY KNOX, of Knoxboro, (1828–1864). Hamilton, '49. For seventeen years Deputy Comptroller and Comptroller of the National Currency.

Adams' Dict. Am. Authors. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, (*b.* Utica, 1827). Yale, '50 ; for many years editor of the *Utica Herald* ; Member of Congress, 1871–5 ; Ass't U. S. Treas., in charge of Sub-Treasury at N. Y., 1889–1893 ; U. S. Treas., 1898. *Government Revenue ; The Planting and Growth of the Empire State.*

Lippincott's Biog. Dict. THOMAS L. JAMES, (*b.* Utica, 1831). Postmaster of New York, 1873–81 ; Postmaster General of the U. S. 1881–2, under Presidents Garfield and Arthur. Residence, New York.

Appleton's Cyc. Am. Biog. GROVER CLEVELAND, (*b.* 1837). Governor of New York, 1882. President of the United States 1885–9, 1893–7. Spent several years of his youth in Clinton. Residence, Princeton, N. J.

WILSON S. BISSELL, (*b.* New London, Oneida Co.) Postmaster General 1893–5, under President Cleveland. Residence, Buffalo.

Nat. Cyc. Am. Biog. WILLIAM H. WATSON, M. D., (*b.* 1829). Brown Univ., '52. Hahnemann Med. Coll., Pa., '54. Surgeon Gen. of the State of New York, 1880 ; Regent of the University, 1881.

ELIHU ROOT, (*b.* Clinton, 1845). Hamilton, '64. Appointed Secretary of War by President McKinley, July, 1899. Daily Papers, July 22, 24, 1899.

DR. M. O. TERRY was appointed Surgeon General of the State by Governor Morton, and re-appointed by Governor Black. The new military code abolished the office at the end of Governor Black's administration, 1898. U. Herald, Aug. 26, 1898.

S. N. D. NORTH, (*b.* Clinton, 1848). Hamilton, '69. Son of Edward North; was a member of the National Industrial Commission by appointment of President McKinley, 1898; Assistant Director of the U. S. Census, 1899. Ibid., Sept. 7, Dec. 16, 1898.

THOMAS R. PROCTOR is one of the Honorary Commissioners to represent New York at the Paris Exposition of 1900; appointed by Governor Black, 1898. Ibid., Dec. 26, 1898.

VISITORS.

There is a vague tradition that WASHINGTON once visited Old Fort Schuyler, and it is on record that, in conjunction with Governor George Clinton, he owned land in Oneida County. Jones's Anna's p. 167. Wager's Hist. Oneida Co., p. 52.

LA FAYETTE made an earlier visit to the County than that of 1825. In October, 1784, four months after Hugh White had arrived at Whitestown, La Fayette, coming to Fort Stanwix to assist at a treaty between the U. S. Government and the Chiefs of the Six Nations, was a guest of the White family in their first log house. Forty years later he recalled their hospitality, and visited the widow of the honored pioneer. Pioneers, p. 628. Mrs. White's pamphlet, "A Few Stray Leaves," 1884, p. 13.

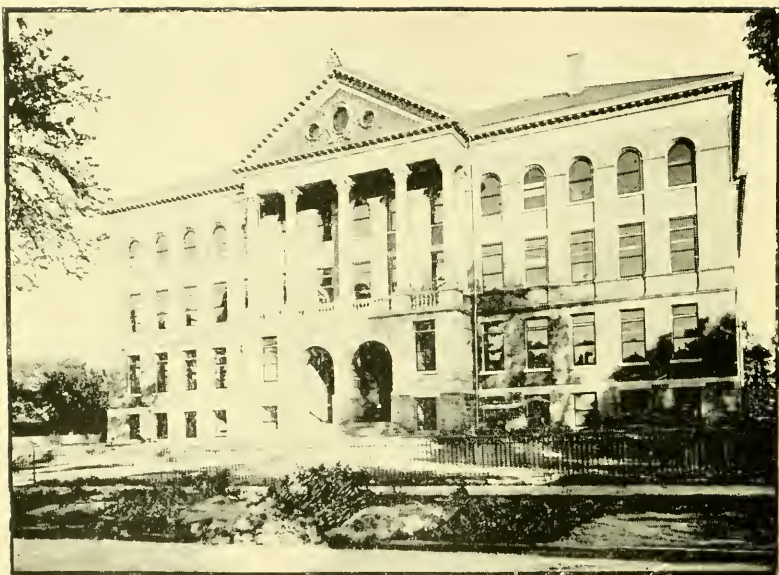
THOMAS MOORE lingered long in our valley in the early years of the century. His reference "to the mighty Mohawk" recalls the time when the volume of water in the river was much greater than at present. "Lines Written at the Cohos," Moore.

The visit of the Magyar Patriot, LOUIS KOSSUTH, in the interest of his country's freedom, is vividly remembered,

(See II.), and the presence of other public men is recorded under the appropriate dates.

We are glad also to recall that CLARA BARTON was once a student at Clinton.

DANIEL WEBSTER, WASHINGTON IRVING, JOSEPH BONAPARTE, and CHARLES DICKENS, are to be numbered among the distinguished visitors by whose presence our history is enriched and endeared.



UTICA FREE ACADEMY.

Saturday Globe

XII.

EDUCATION.

IN a summary of the schools of Oneida County, the point chiefly to be dwelt upon will be the gradual adoption and development of the Public School system. The system enjoys the sanction of the State of New York, and partial financial support from the State Treasury.

At the first meeting of the State Legislature, after the adoption of the Constitution of 1787, (George Clinton being Governor), an act was passed incorporating the Regents of the University in accordance with the scheme devised by Alexander Hamilton, and placing them in general charge of the colleges and academies of the State. The Regents, in their annual report for 1793, called the attention of the Legislature to advantages which would accrue by the establishment, in various parts of the State, of schools for the instruction of children in the lower branches of education.

At the opening of the session of 1795, Governor Clinton initiated the great movement for a Common School system. A committee of the Assembly was almost immediately formed, and soon reported a bill entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Schools." Without delay this bill passed both Houses, and received the sanction of the Governor on April 9th, 1795. It appropriated \$50,000. annually for five years, and county boards and supervisors were required to raise by tax a sum equal to one-half that allotted by the State, to be applied to teaching the "branches most useful to a good English education."

During the five years for which funds were provided, about fourteen hundred schools were successfully maintained. Then followed a period of twelve years of struggle in the Legislature by the friends of Common School education to revive, and make permanent provision for, a school fund. In 1801 the Legislature directed the raising by lotteries, known as Literature Lotteries, of moneys to be disbursed by the Regents for academies and schools, and this method was practiced until 1821, when a new State Constitution was adopted by which all lotteries were prohibited.

Randall's
Com. Sch. Sys.
State of N. Y.,
pp. 5-17.

In the meantime the lottery funds had been invested in real estate, but many schools remained closed for want of support. Annually Governor Clinton renewed his energetic plea for their reorganization; his successors, Governors Lewis and Tompkins, were equally urgent, and at last, in 1811, Gov. Tompkins was authorized to appoint five commissioners to report a system for the establishment of Common Schools.

Ibid., p. 24.

Gideon Hawley, a young lawyer of Albany, was the first New York State Superintendent of Common Schools. He received his appointment from the Governor and the Council, in January, 1813. The famous Lancasterian system, recommended by Gov. Tompkins's committee and strongly urged by DeWitt Clinton, was, after thorough investigation, ably enforced by the Superintendent. General unity was secured, and the efficiency of the system was considered marvelous. Its most striking feature was that of *mutual instruction* by the pupils, who were by turns students and monitors under the larger supervision and instruction of the master.

Sch. Rep't.,
1868, p. 5.

In the year 1814, on petition of a number of citizens, the Regents of the University granted a charter for an Academy for boys in Utica. "The first Common School

of the city was established in the year 1816, Utica then being a small village in the town of Whitestown, one year before it was constituted a town." Ibid., 1875-6, p. 18.

In 1817, the first Act of the Legislature in relation to the schools of Utica was passed. Section 28 declares : "All the property of the 12th district of Whitestown is vested in the Trustees of the village of Utica for said free schools." By Section 29, the village was authorized "to raise not exceeding \$100. per year for the support of such poor children as were entitled to a gratuitous education." Sch. Rep't., 1868, p. 5.

In 1818, the first Academy building was finished and served as Academy, Town House and Court House. In 1828, its pupils numbered one hundred and fifty. The Directory of this year says that the public appropriation of six hundred dollars a year for the Common School is not enough to make it free. That of 1829 states that gratuitous instruction is furnished to as many students as possible ; others pay from fifty cents to one dollar and a quarter per quarter. More than two hundred are in attendance, and many rejected for want of room. Tuition fees were paid until 1853. After this date the Academy was free, and open to girls as well as boys. "Female pupils had from time to time been taught in the Academy, as well in the languages as in other branches of instruction." The matter of free schools for all was so urgently pushed by E. A. Wetmore, one of the first six commissioners, that he has been called "mainly the author" of the free schools of Utica. Pioneers, p. 380.
Directory, 1828.
Address, J. W. Williams at Opening New Academy.
Sch. Rep't., 1868, p. 84.

In the meantime, however, in 1837, the need of a chartered day and boarding-academy for girls induced a second petition to the Regents. This was granted. The school has flourished to this day and is still under the general direction of a board of citizen trustees. The first Principal was Miss Sheldon, who afterwards became the wife M. H., p. 464.

of Dr. Nott, the father of Union College. Later, Miss Kelly and her sisters had a long and successful administration. The school has been thoroughly adopted as a highly creditable local institution. The formal title under which it was incorporated, the Utica Female Academy, has been modernized, and the school is well and widely known as Mrs. Piatt's School.

In 1826, Gov. DeWitt Clinton and the able chairman of the literary committee of the Senate, John C. Spencer, concurred in strongly recommending measures for securing a higher standard of qualifications for teachers. Among these were : 1. A seminary for the education of teachers. 2. Bestowing state bounty to academies, not as before, in proportion to the number of classical students in each, but of their graduates who shall have been licensed as teachers of common schools. 3. Seminaries for the education of females in the higher branches of knowledge.

In the year 1827, the same Governor recommended providing for the common schools "small and suitable collections of books and maps, and periodical examinations to test the proficiency of the scholars and merits of the teachers," and the Superintendent of Schools declared that "Instruction should be co-extensive with Universal Suffrage." Gov. Clinton's last message, written in 1828, the month before his death, urges a generous school policy which should "double the powers of our artisans by giving them a scientific education." The system of Joseph Lancaster was retained until about 1827. It was found to be unsatisfactory for small rural schools, and not adapted to the higher branches of education. The better instruction of teachers became the pivot of the movement for improving the school system.

In 1835, Gen. John A. Dix, Chairman, and a committee of the Board of Regents, in a report upon this subject,

advised the establishment of a teachers' department to be connected with the academy in each of the senatorial districts of the State. Following this a bill was brought before the Assembly for the establishment of a separate Department of Public Instruction, whose secretary should be Superintendent of Common Schools, and ex-officio Chancellor of the University. The same year saw the founding of the School District Library.

In May, 1842, a notable convention of County Superintendents was held in Utica. Among delegates present were Horace Mann, Dr. Wm. Gallaudet, and Dr. Alonzo Potter. George B. Emerson, of Boston, made an earnest plea for *Normal Schools* for the training of teachers; Horace Mann supported him, while his own addresses turned chiefly on the need of making education universal. In December, 1844, the first Normal School, that at Albany, was formally opened with twenty-nine pupils. George R. Perkins, of Utica, was a member of its Faculty as Professor of Mathematics.

The Utica Directory of 1837-8 mentions two public schools; that of 1839-40, four public schools.

Directory.
1837-8, p. 17.
Ibid., 1839-40,
p. 33.

In 1844, what is rightly termed the Free School campaign was opened. A committee appointed by the Onondaga County Teachers' Institute presented a report, the opening words of which were: "We maintain that every human being has a right to intellectual and moral education; and that it is the duty of government to provide the means of such education to every child under its jurisdiction."

[For entire text of Horace Mann's eloquent plea for Free Schools, see Randall's Hist. Com. Sch. Sys. State of N. Y., pp. 219-226.]

A few cities of the State, among them Utica, had during the previous five years made some of the common schools *free*. The result of their experiment was so satisfactory

that the Legislature, in 1846, recommended the adoption into the Constitution of a State System of Free Schools.

At a meeting of taxpayers of Utica, called by Mayor Fish in November, 1855, a committee of five was appointed to investigate the city's debt, taxes, schools, and the adequacy of the existing charter. "The city was then in one great school district, and therefore drew no more of the State fund than would a district of thirty scholars."

M.H., pp. 282-4.

The committee reported January 16, 1856, and in accordance with its recommendations, at an adjourned meeting, (January 2), it was voted to divide the city into school districts of 100 scholars each, and this change was soon embodied in a charter amendment.

In 1856, Andrew McMillan became Principal of the Advanced School, (b. Augusta, 1820, d. 1893.) He continued to serve the schools of the city thirty-six years: as Principal, 1856-67; as Superintendent of Schools, 1867-92.

In 1858, George C. Sawyer became Principal of the Academy, (b. 1735 ; Harvard '55.) His service lasted thirty-eight years, (1858-96.)

In May, 1865, the Free Academy was destroyed by incendiary fire. A new building was dedicated January 31, 1868. At this time the number of pupils was 143, and seven teachers were employed.

In the next quarter of a century, this building in turn became inadequate to the needs of the city, and on September 11, 1899, the commodious new Academy on Kemble Street was opened for use. It is believed that in many respects this is superior to any other High School building in the State.

There are now, including the Academy, twenty-five free public schools in Utica, employing upwards of 225 teachers. The average daily attendance is nearly 7,000. This

includes twelve kindergartens, of which nine form departments of ward schools, one evening school, and a school of pedagogy for graduates. A training school for kindergartners, established several years since, has this year, 1899, been made part of the public school system. This and the school of pedagogy are under the Department of Public Instruction, and bestow diplomas which are recognized by the State as certificates of fitness.

Since September, 1896, manual training and domestic science have been made part of the school course, obligatory in the middle grades, and optional in the Academy.

In the office of the Superintendent is a library consisting of about one thousand volumes of the best professional books, with all the current educational magazines. These are for the use of the teachers and the training class of the city, and may be drawn by them for home reading under the same regulations as those that govern the Utica Public Library.

As an incentive to pride in our local history, and the development of patriotism, the Oneida Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has instituted money prizes for approved essays upon historical subjects. These prizes have been offered and awarded to pupils of the Utica Free Academy, the Advanced School, and advanced grades of the ward schools.

The Oneida Historical Society has offered similar prizes to the pupils of the Free Academy. Sch. Rept., 1898, p. 24.

It is hoped that prizes consisting of books on animals will soon be offered in all grades of our schools for the best essays on the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Prizes upon educational subjects are also offered to teachers, the funds coming from a private citizen.

From the earliest settlement of Old Fort Schuyler to the

present time, the list of our private schools has been a long one. Among noteworthy schools was one established in 1827 by Charles Bartlett. Its course of study embraced exercises for physical culture, as swimming, riding, gardening, and gymnastics. The principle of object-teaching, that which we moderns call the "Laboratory Method," was employed. The teacher of science, Mr. Fay Edgerton, took his classes on excursions for geological and botanical research, for trilobite and flower. Among his pupils were James S. Dana, S. Wells Williams, and Albert Barnes.

M. H., p. 453.

The earliest recorded school was gathered about 1789, when the future Utica was Old Fort Schuyler. It was kept by one Joseph Dana. The plain, severely rough schoolhouse was used on Sundays, until the year 1806, as a place of worship and for occasional town meetings.

Sch. Rep't.,
1876, p. 8.
Pioneers, pp.
59, 92.

Day-schools for little children, including one entitled "The Pattern Infant School," Seminaries for young ladies, Gymnasiums, and Lyceums for boys, etc., are chronicled in surprising numbers. Mrs. Whittlesee, of missionary fame, established in 1805, or thereabouts, a girls' school of the first rank.

Nature-teaching was specifically inculcated when, in 1826, the Utica Lyceum was incorporated with the stated purpose of promoting the study of Natural History and other useful sciences.

The foregoing were private schools. In the first Directory issued after Utica's incorporation as a city, namely, in 1832, we find the names of fifty-six teachers. A detailed enumeration of many of the early schools will be found in the Volume of School Reports, 1877-79, and in Dr. Bagg's Memorial History.

In the Utica Directory for 1849-50, Whitestown Seminary advertises two departments, each with its Faculty,

the first a Biblical School, with chairs of Criticism and Interpretation, Christian Theology, Greek, Hebrew, etc. ; the second, Academic. This Seminary and the Academies at Clinton furnished an inexhaustible supply of good teachers, as well as a powerful influence in favor of local literary activity.

In 1788, when George Clinton was Governor, the State of New York united with the Oneida Indians in making a grant of valuable land in Oneida County to the Rev. Samuel Kirkland, in recognition of his faithful services. Upon this tract Hamilton Oneida Academy was built. It was chartered by the Regents in 1793, and received the name of Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the United States Treasury, who was one of the trustees named in the petition of incorporation. The Academy was designed to educate Indians and whites together. Baron Steuben laid its corner stone ; the Indian Chief, Skenandoa, was one of the honored guests and assistants. The school was opened in 1797. In 1812, with increased endowment, enlarged buildings, and a new charter, it became Hamilton College.

Allison's
Hist'l Sketch
Ham. Coll.,
1889.

Ibid., pp. 16, 20

Ibid., p. 25.

XIII.

LIBRARY ; HISTORICAL SOCIETY ; ETC.

UTICA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE plan of the Public Library as it now exists was the product of the brain of Benjamin Franklin, (1706-90).

In 1732, ten years after Franklin had organized the first Library Association, and chiefly through his efforts, the Public Library of Philadelphia was founded.

In 1833, General John A. Dix, then Secretary of State of New York, and ex-officio Superintendent of Common Schools, recommended the establishment of School District Libraries. This step, thus inaugurated in New York State, met with considerable success, but its limitation to the school district prevented the largest usefulness. It had, however, served to call the attention of educators to the need of providing free reading for the whole community.

N. Y. Even'g
Post, Aug. 20,
1898.

In 1835, an Act of Legislature was passed authorizing school districts to raise by taxation a fund of not more than twenty dollars for the first, and ten dollars for each succeeding year, for the purchase of books for such libraries.

Randall's Hist
Com. Schs.,
pp. 81, 84, 85.

Later, one-fifth of the State school fund was appropriated to the libraries, and the remaining four-fifths to the payment of duly qualified teachers.

A public library had been incorporated in Utica in 1825. It was owned by stockholders, and besides about one thousand standard books, included the best English and American periodicals. It was open to the public at first once a week. Nothing is known of this library after 1837,

M. H., p. 473.

but it was probably merged in the School District Library.

In 1862, a new arrangement was effected by which the library was open for the accommodation of all every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, from seven to nine o'clock. On Saturday morning from ten to twelve, girls under fifteen were waited on, and ladies on Saturday afternoons from two to five. The library was located over the Central New York Bank on Franklin Square. In 1856, it was moved to the new City Hall. U. Herald,
Feb. 8, 1862.
M. H., pp. 473,
474.

In June, 1877, the School Commissioners resolved to erect a new building, agreeably to an Act authorizing one to cost not more than \$20,000., the sum to be raised on City bonds, of which \$5,000. should be redeemed annually for four years. A lot had been purchased on Elizabeth Street, and the present building was completed in 1878. Ibid., p. 349.

The library thus provided was a School District Library, and continued as such under the control and management of the Commissioners of Common Schools until 1893, when, under the University Law, (Laws of 1893, Chap. 378), a charter was granted by the Regents of the University to a new corporation known as the "Utica Public Library." The property of the district library was turned over to this new corporation, which has ever since had exclusive charge of public library matters in the city.

The main support of the library is from appropriation of public money included in the annual city tax levy.

Through the public spirit of some of our citizens, we now look forward to the larger building and better conveniences which the intelligence and growth of Utica demand, and which will provide external conditions corresponding with the exceptionally high skill and intelligence with which the Library is conducted. U. Herald,
Apr. 22, May
18, 1899.

ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Oneida Historical Society was formed in December, 1876, for the collection and preservation of relics, mementos and traditions of the past. At the first meeting Horatio Seymour was chosen president. He held office for ten years. The Society was but six months old when it was asked to take suitable action to commemorate the approaching centennial anniversary of the Battle of Oriskany, August 5, 1877. This was done by a worthy and most impressive ceremony. A granite shaft now marks the battlefield. This was dedicated August 6, 1884.

M. H., p. 249.
Trans. O. H.
S., 1881-4.

In 1881, relatives of Baron Steuben, "guests of the nation," who had crossed the ocean by invitation to be present at the centennial celebration of the Surrender of Yorktown, (1781), came to visit the grave of the Baron in Remsen, Oneida County. A committee appointed by the Historical Society received and entertained them.

It is fitting here to speak of the grave of Steuben. This was first made according to his wish in a secluded spot on his own grounds in the township of Steuben. When the opening of a new road made a removal necessary, Col. Benjamin Walker made the re-interment and placed an iron railing around the grave. He also leased fifty acres of land to the First Baptist Society of Steuben on condition that five acres, including the grave, should be protected and kept in a state of nature.

Jones's Anna's,
pp. 439-49, 445,
446.

E. and F., p.
637.

In the *Columbian Gazette* of May 3, 1825, preserved in the Historical Society Library, is a notice of a meeting "attended by a very respectable number," to consider the propriety of erecting a monument over the remains of Baron Steuben. It was held at "Shepard's Tavern," (Bagg's Hotel, kept for the time by Abraham Shepard), and William Clarke, Esq., President of the Village, was called to the chair. Resolutions were passed, one of which read :



MUNSON-WILLIAMS MEMORIAL.

Oneida Historical Society

“*Resolved*, That subscription papers be circulated, and that no one pay more than two dollars.” A committee was appointed which agreed to accept no subscription unless accompanied by the money.

This doubtless indicates the part which Utica took in raising funds for the monument to Steuben “erected by subscription when LaFayette visited this country.” Judge Jones says, “The tablet is about seven feet by four, and nearly a foot in thickness, of the purest limestone,” and he appeals to the honor of the town and the county to give it the needed repairs. This stone was inscribed, “Major-General Frederick William Augustus, Baron de Steuben.” Jones's Annals p. 446.

Some years before the Civil War, the State Legislature appropriated a sum of public money for the erection of a monument, and this was afterward turned over to an association which completed the work, large credit being due to Governor Seymour. The corner stone of the new monument was laid June 1, 1870, and Governor Seymour delivered an address. The only inscription is the word “Steuben.” ibid., p. 440.

Recently other appeals have been made for better care of the burial ground, and efforts made to obtain an appropriation from the Legislature for the purpose. E. and F., p. 637.

March 2, 1882, the Historical Society celebrated the Semi-Centennial of the City, by appropriate exercises in the City Opera House. “Semi-Cent'l City of U.” (Trans. O. H. S.)

On July 4, 1883, the Society determined and dedicated the site of Old Fort Schuyler, at the junction of Main and Third streets. Trans. O. H. S., 1881-4.

The State gave three mounted Parrott guns, which have been placed on their carriages at the corners of the triangular plot. A large square base stone in the centre indicates the monument to come.

Trans. O H.
S., 1881-4.

Ibid., 1887-9.

The Society also took the initial steps for the Centennial Celebration of the settlement of Whitestown, which occurred June 5, 1884; and for a similar celebration in New Hartford, June 27, 1888.

In 1895, the Society left the crowded quarters in the City Library and took possession of its new home in the Munson-Williams Memorial Building, near Chancellor Square.

Daily Papers.

Here it has received the Battle Flags of the Oneida County Regiments as already mentioned, (see IV.), and on March 15, 1898, celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the erection of Oneida County.

UTICA STATE HOSPITAL.

More than a half-century ago, in 1843, the State Lunatic Asylum was founded. Before the building was fully finished, the necessity of enlarging it was reported to the Legislature. The Managers in their first report call it the "noblest of public charities." At the date of the report there were two hundred and ten patients. There are now more than eleven hundred.

July 14, 1857, the main building was burned, entailing a loss of \$200,000.

The cottage plan is now under trial to a small extent. By this arrangement a colony of about thirty convalescent male patients are freed from some of the irksome features of a large institution.

The present name of the institution is the Utica State Hospital.

MASONIC HOME.

The Masonic Home for destitute Masons, and widows and orphan children of Masons, was dedicated October 5,



“ OLD SARATOGA.”

Saturday Globe

1892. On April 11, 1899, it sheltered one hundred ninety-six adults and forty-eight children. Its one hundred and seventy acres comprise woods and farm, flower gardens and lawns, overlooking the valley of the Mohawk. They lie upon the border line that divides Oneida from Herkimer County.

Rep't Trustees
Masonic Hall
and Asylum
Fund, 1899,
p. 37.

CHURCHES, HOSPITALS, AND HOMES.

The Churches of Utica number fifty, including two Synagogues.

There are seventeen Hospitals and Homes. The Utica Orphan Asylum, incorporated April 19, 1830, is said to be the first established in the State outside of New York City.

"OLD SARATOGA."

One Revolutionary relic deserves mention,—the old cannon, popularly believed to be one of the guns surrendered by Burgoyne at Saratoga. In earlier times this often did duty when a public demonstration was demanded, and again it has lain neglected in back alleys and rubbish heaps. At different times it has stood in the yard of the City Hall, the Public Library, and the State Hospital. At last, in December, 1896, through the public spirit of a few, it was placed at the entrance of the State Armory, where it now stands, a silent and dignified reminder of the early history of our nation.

Sat. Globe,
Dec. 12, 1896.
U. Herald,
Mar. 5, 1898.

NIV.

THE GOVERNMENT OF UTICA.

UTICA is one of the shire towns of Oneida County, shire being the old English name for the division of land generally known as a county. A shire town is one in which the county business is transacted.

State Consti-
tution, Art.
XII., Sec. 2.

Utica constitutes the First Assembly District of the county, and is in the Thirty-fourth State Senatorial District, Oneida County forming the district. It is in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District, which includes the counties of Oneida and Herkimer, and the Fifth Judicial District, comprising Oneida, Onondaga, Herkimer, Oswego, Lewis and Jefferson Counties. According to the last census it rates as a third class city. The population of a city determines its rating as first, second, or third class.

Cooley's Con-
stitutional
Limitations,
p. 283.

The government of the city is based upon a charter granted by the State Legislature. The charter has often been changed as the growth of the city demanded. The charter of an American city is defined by Seth Low as the legal instrument which gives the community authority to act as a corporation, and defines the duties of its officers. The State is the authority behind the charter. The Legislature has power to compel municipal bodies to perform their functions as local governments.

Besides this authority of the State, which touches the city government at every point through the charter and State laws, the city feels also the contact of the National government through the postoffice, the United States courts and marshal, the collection of internal revenue, and through certain general election laws.

FIRST VILLAGE CHARTER.

Chapter 79 of the Laws of New York for 1798 is entitled, "An Act to Vest certain Powers in the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the Village commonly known as Old Fort Schuyler."

A freeholder is a person possessed of real estate, houses and lands.

This Act, passed on April 3 of that year, was the first charter of our village. It defines the boundaries of the village and gives it the name of Utica, provides that freeholders and inhabitants qualified to vote shall elect at their annual town meeting five of their number as trustees, "empowered to make, ordain, constitute and establish such prudential rules, orders and regulations as a majority of said freeholders and inhabitants shall judge necessary and convenient for the improving of their common lands, keeping streets in repair," etc., and further, that "it shall be lawful for said owners of houses and lands at their annual meeting to determine what sum shall be raised for such purposes, *provided always* that such sum shall not exceed in any one year the sum of three hundred dollars." This was government by town-meeting.

SECOND CHARTER.

A second charter was granted in 1805 in response to a petition of freeholders and inhabitants asking for more power in the management of village affairs. It extended the boundaries of the village, declared the freeholders a body corporate, and gave them power to raise among themselves a sum not exceeding \$1,000. annually for expenses of the corporation. Town meeting was held the first Tuesday in May, at which time five trustees and other town officers were elected. One of the duties of the trustees was to "enact, regulate and publish on the first Mon-

Laws of N. Y.,
1805, Ch. 92,
Secs. I., II.,
III.

Ibid., Sec. V.

day of every month an assize of bread." The trustees at their first meeting adopted a seal for the village. It was heart-shaped, with the letter F in the center.

Jones's Annals,
p. 560.
Pioneers, p. 207

THIRD CHARTER.

Twelve years later, in 1817, a third charter was granted. The village was again enlarged, separated from the town of Whitestown, and made a town by itself, and divided into three wards. The freeholders now elected six trustees, a supervisor, three assessors, a collector, and two constables. The trustees appointed a clerk, treasurer, one or more overseers of the poor, one or more poundmasters, fence-viewers, common criers, porters, carriers, carters, truckmen, scavengers, measurers, surveyors, and gaugers. This charter provided that a president of the village should be appointed annually by governor and council. The council of appointment was a body of four senators chosen by the assembly to act with the governor in making appointments. The president could also be removed by State authority. In January, 1824, the board of trustees learned "with deep regret that Ezra S. Cozier, president of the village, had been superseded in office by act of the governor and senate of the state."

Laws of N. Y.,
1817, Ch. 192,
Sec. II.

Ibid., Sec. IV.

M. H., p. 153.

Elections were held by wards. The trustees were given power to raise by tax a sum not exceeding \$1,500. for annual expenses of the corporation. The matters which had come before the electors at town meetings were now delegated to officers chosen for that purpose. Government ceased to be by town-meeting and became representative.

Laws of N. Y.,
1817, Ch. 192,
Sec. VI.

The following oath, taken by voters if required, shows what were the qualifications for voting: "I do solemnly swear I am a citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, have resided in this village six months, and that I am possessed of a freehold in said village, or: I have

rented a tenement of the yearly value of five dollars for one year."

In 1830 an amendment to the charter was enacted providing for the election of the president of the corporation. Laws of N. Y., 1830, Ch. 3, Sec. I.

CITY CHARTER.

Utica received its charter of incorporation as a city by act of Legislature, Feb. 13, 1832. The city was divided into four wards. The city officers were a mayor, four justices of the peace, a supervisor, and three constables. Each ward elected three aldermen, one assessor, and three inspectors of election. The aldermen formed the common council and appointed the mayor, clerk, city attorney, treasurer, etc. The first mayor was Joseph P. Kirkland. M. H., p. 200. (See III.) The common council was given power to raise by tax a sum not exceeding \$8,000. annually for the expenses of the city. Laws of N. Y., 1840, Ch. 21. In 1840 the charter was amended to provide for the election of the mayor. John C. Devoreux was the first mayor elected by the people. He had been mayor by appointment of the common council the previous year, 1839. M. H., pp. 236, 240.

Under a State law municipal elections are now held in November on the same day as State and other elections. Laws of N. Y., 1893, Ch. 13. The officers then chosen enter upon office on the first of January following.

FUNCTIONS OF CITY GOVERNMENT.

These are described by Wilcox as primarily the maintenance of public safety, the protection of public health, and the administration of justice; and secondarily the raising of money for the maintenance of government. The practical accomplishment of these objects is entrusted to officers chosen for that purpose. The governing force provided by our charter comprises the common council, the chief executive, certain administrative officers and boards, and the city judiciary. Wilcox's Study of City Gov't, Ch. II., pp. 24, 32, 53.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

(Mayor and Aldermen).

Each ward of the city is represented by one alderman. The aldermen are elected for two years, the odd numbered wards electing one year, the even numbered wards the following year. These aldermen and the mayor constitute the body known as the common council. This body is the representative of the city, its legal guardian and trustee. It appoints a president from its members, and determines its own rules of action. It works through various committees which it appoints, as claims and audits, finance, public improvement, etc.

The common council has control of the city's finances, and is responsible for the general good order and for improvements.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

(The Mayor.)

At the head of the government is the mayor, who is elected for two years. In his annual message to the common council the mayor makes a statement of the finances of the city and its general condition and needs, with such recommendations as seem to him proper. The ordinances and resolutions of the common council are subject to his veto, but that body may within twenty days after such veto override it by a two-thirds vote of all its members. The mayor has a vote in the common council only in case of a tie vote in the election or appointment of officers or committees. All deeds and contracts made by the city are signed by the mayor and city clerk.

The mayor appoints the following officials: The city surveyor, who has charge of public works and improvements; the board of police and fire commissioners, which

attends to the protection of the city; the town auditors; and nominates the board of health, which controls the sanitation of the city. Being thus the head of those departments of work which most closely touch the lives of the citizens, he is in large measure directly responsible for the welfare of the city. This concentration of power is the advantage of giving the mayor the appointment of minor officers.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT.

City Clerk, appointed by the common council for three years.

Treasurer, elected for a term of two years. The treasurer may appoint an assistant treasurer. Laws of N. Y., 1897, Ch. 733.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

A lawyer appointed by the common council who holds office at its pleasure.

CITY SURVEYOR.

Appointed annually by the mayor; makes plans, specifications, and estimates for proposed improvements, and superintends improvements ordered by the common council.

BOARDS.

A Board of *Assessors*, which consists of three members who must be electors and freeholders in the City. The term of office is three years, one assessor being elected annually. They determine and assess value of all property, real and personal, in the city, and make assessments for local improvements. Laws of N. Y., 1897, Ch. 738.

A Board of *Health*, appointed by the common council on nomination of the mayor, under a law of the State. There are six members, two being appointed annually; term of office, three years. The mayor is ex-officio a mem- Laws of N. Y., 1885, Ch. 270. Ibid., 1888, Chs. 146, 309.

ber of the board and its president. This board appoints a health officer, and milk and meat inspectors. It also acts as registrar of vital statistics.

A Board of *Charities*, which is composed of six commissioners, one being elected each year and a second one appointed by the board of town auditors, the candidate receiving the second highest number of votes being the appointee. This results in a bi-partisan commission. This commission fills the office of overseer of the poor. It has charge of the city hospital, appointing its physician and keeper.

Charter, Secs.
125, 126, 136,
137.

A Board of *Town Auditors*, appointed by the Mayor, comprising four members, one being appointed each year, and the four selected in equal numbers from each of the two leading political parties. Term of office, four years. It audits all claims against the *town* of Utica, such as the payment of election officers and poor expenses. For all purposes except those provided for in the charter, the city of Utica is regarded as one of the towns of Oneida County.

Charter, Ap.
III.
Laws of N. Y.,
1874, Ch. 314.

A Board of *Police and Fire Commissioners*. This board, four in number, is appointed by the mayor. Two members are appointed from each of the two principal political parties of the State, one member annually. It has the oversight of the police and fire departments; as, the organizing of fire companies, appointing a chief engineer, chief of police, and policemen.

Laws of N. Y.,
1888, Ch. 420.

A *Police Matron* is appointed by the Mayor, pursuant to State law. She holds office until removed.

The *Commissioners of Common Schools*, or Board of *Education*, consists of six members, two being elected annually. Term of office, three years. This board has the power to establish common schools as the need arises, and has the supervision and control of the schools and school property. It determines, subject to statutory limitation,

what sums are necessary for defraying the expenses of the schools. By custom, not however unbroken, the Commissioners are chosen in equal numbers from each of the two leading political parties.

Thus these last four Commissions are bi-partisan, by law or practice.

Commissioners of Decds, nine in number, appointed by the common council for two years. They take acknowledgments and administer oaths. Laws of N. Y., 1894, Ch. 88.

An Examining and Supervising Board of *Plumbers and Plumbing*, appointed by the Mayor, pursuant to statute. Laws of N. Y., 1892, Ch. 602.

A Board of *Civil Service Examiners*, appointed by the Mayor, pursuant to statute. Laws of N. Y., 1884, Ch. 410.

A Sealer and Examiner of Weights and Measures.

A Keeper of the City Clock.

A City Scavenger and a City Sexton, appointed by the Common Council.

The Common Council may also appoint fence viewers, pound masters, messengers, and janitors.

WARD OFFICERS.

Aldermen, (see Common Council), Supervisors, Constables and Collectors.

The Supervisors represent the city in the Board of Supervisors. They are the legislators of the county, fixing the amount of the yearly tax, and in general administering county affairs.

CITY JUDICIARY.

The City Court, a court of record of civil and criminal jurisdiction. It has cognizance of minor offenses.

Its officers are a City Judge, elected for four years, a Special City Judge, elected for three years, and a Clerk, appointed by the City Judge, to hold office during his pleasure. Charter, pp. 153, 167.

Justices of the Peace, two, elected for four years. They try civil cases in the city.

The following officials are required to give bonds: Treasurer, Corporation Counsel, Clerk, City Surveyor, Collectors, and Policemen, the amount being determined by the Common Council.

TAXES AND INCOME.

Fiske's Civil
Gov't, p. 3.

"Taxes are portions of private property which a government takes for its public purposes."

Taxpayers in the city are subject to state, county and city taxes. Of these the city tax is by far the largest. In addition to the general city tax, property owners are also assessed for local improvements. These assessments are called special taxes. Churches and other property exempted by law from general taxation are subject to special tax on the principle that all property benefited should bear its share of the cost. The paving fund is both a general and a special tax; one-third of the cost of paving being a tax on the city, while two-thirds is assessed on the property fronting the pavement. The city spends money for administering the government, for schools, paving, police and fire expenses, water, public improvements, lighting streets, interest, etc. It derives its income from direct taxes, licenses, fines, and excise moneys.

PRIVILEGE TO BORROW.

State Consti-
tution, Art.
VIII., Sec. 10.

The city may borrow to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall not exceed ten per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate subject to taxation.

CITY BONDS.

When it becomes necessary, by reason of the vote of electors or in the discretion of the Common Council, to

make local improvements in the city for which no provision is made in the charter, the city may, with the consent of the State legislature, borrow the necessary amount by the issue and sale of the corporate bonds of the city. These bonds are executed by the Mayor and Clerk, under the corporate seal of the city, and specify the improvement for which they are issued.

FRANCHISES.

A municipal franchise is a privilege granted by the Common Council to a person, firm, or corporation, by which such person, firm, or corporation is permitted to make use of the streets, subways, or other parts or divisions of the city, to his or their benefit. The franchises commonly granted are the privilege of running street railways, water-mains, electric light and telephone wires on, through, or under the streets of a city.

The city does not operate any of these properties or plants. It is not uncommon, however, for cities to do so. In 1896 New York city received \$7,000,000. from its water-works, ferries, docks and other franchises. Paris received in 1894 from gas and transportation street franchises \$4,000,000. Philadelphia receives from street car franchises \$180,000. annually, and the city owns its gas supply. The city of Glasgow owns tramways, water and gas works.

Wilcox's
Study of City
Gov't, pp. 55,
60.

Utica does own and control a subway for electric wires, reaching from Bagg's Square to the City Hall. In this it may require the wires to be placed.

CITY OFFICERS.

*Spaces to be filled in by the Reader.**Mayor.*

Name, ...
How Chosen, ...
Term of Office, ...

City Clerk.

Name, ...
How Chosen, ...
Term of Office, ...

Treasurer.

Name, ...
How Chosen, ...
Term of Office, ...

Corporation Counsel.

Name, ...
How Chosen, ...
Term of Office, ...

City Surveyor.

Name, ...

How Chosen, ...

Term of Office, ...

Board of Assessors.

Names, ...

.....

.....

How Chosen.

Term of Office, ...

Board of Health.

Names, ...

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.....

.....

How Chosen, ...

Term of Office, ...

Board of Charities.

Names, ...

.....

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.....

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.....

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How Chosen, ...

Term of Office, ...

Police and Fire Commissioners.

Names, ...

.....

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.....

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How Chosen, ...

Term of Office, ...

Police Matron.

Name, ...

How Chosen, ...

Term of Office, ...

Commissioners of Common Schools.

Names, ...

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How Chosen, ...

Term of Office, ...

Town Auditors.

Names, ...

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How Chosen, ...

Term of Office, ...

City Judge.

Name, ...

How Chosen, ...

Term of Office, ...

Special City Judge.

Name, ...

How Chosen, ...

Term of Office, ...

WARD OFFICERS.

Aldermen.

Names,

First Ward, ...

Second Ward, ...

Third Ward, ...

Fourth Ward, ...

Fifth Ward, ...

Sixth Ward, ...

Seventh Ward, ...

Eighth Ward, ...

Ninth Ward, ...

Tenth Ward, ...

Eleventh Ward, ...

Twelfth Ward, ...

Thirteenth Ward, ...

Fourteenth Ward,	.....
Fifteenth Ward,	.....
How Chosen,	.....
Term of Office,	.....

*Supervisors.**Names,*

First Ward,	.....
Second Ward,	.....
Third Ward,	.....
Fourth Ward,	.....
Fifth Ward,	.....
Sixth Ward,	.....
Seventh Ward,	.....
Eighth Ward,	.....
Ninth Ward,	.....
Tenth Ward,	.....
Eleventh Ward,	.....
Twelfth Ward,	.....
Thirteenth Ward,	.....

Fourteenth Ward, ...

Fifteenth Ward, ...

How Chosen, ...

Term of Office, ...

XV.

GEOGRAPHY.

“ Man is, where he lives.”—*A. P. Brigham.*

UTICA is situated on the Mohawk River, in the southeastern part of Oneida County, very near the geographical center of the State of New York. The latitude is approximately $43^{\circ} 06' N.$, and the longitude $75^{\circ} 13' W.$ of Greenwich, and $1^{\circ} 49' E.$ of Washington, the latitude of the Litchfield Observatory at Clinton being $43^{\circ} 03' 17''.0 N.$ and the longitude from Greenwich + 5 hrs. 1 min. 37.34 sec. ($= 75^{\circ} 24' 20''.11 W.$, and from Washington - 0 hrs. 6 min. 34.65 sec. ($= 1^{\circ} 38' 39''.75 E.$). The average elevation of the city above sea-level is 500 feet. 410 feet is the altitude of the Utica station on the N. Y. Central Railroad.

*E. and F., p. 9.
Figures of
U. S. Weather
Bureau, 1894.
Nautical Almanac.*

*Report N. Y.
State Weather
Bureau, 1896.
Bulletin No. 5,
U. S. Geol.
Survey.*

In general, Utica is bounded on the north by Marcy and Deerfield, separated from them by the Mohawk River, though at North Genesee Street the line now runs 2,000 feet north of the river; on the east by Frankfort, Herkimer county; on the south by New Hartford. Pleasant Street, formerly called Slayton's Bush Road, marking the boundary line at Genesee Street; and on the west by New Hartford and Whitestown, the short boundary line (a single line for both towns) crossing the Belt Line Street Railway at Champlin Street. Two stones marking the county line will be found on the River Road, just east of Turner Street. The arrow on the upper surface of that at the right of the road indicates the direction of the boundary, and points to one of the natural landmarks of this boundary, namely, the large, well-shaped

*Atlas of
Oneida Co.*

maple standing on the grounds of the Masonic Home. This tree throws its shadow in the morning in Oneida County, and in the afternoon in Herkimer County.

Revised Charter, Title 1, §1, as amended by §1, Ch. 387, Laws of 1875, and Ch. 92, Laws of 1891.

The details of the boundaries of the city will be found in the municipal charter. They may be understood by reference to the maps in the Atlas of Utica and in the Atlas of Oneida County.

Atlas of Utica.
Atlas of
Oneida
County.

The city is set aslant to the points of the compass. This is partly because of the irregular course of the Mohawk, which was of great importance to Utica in early days.

L. M. Taylor
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1885-6,
pp. 39, 40, 41, 44.

The many irregularities in the ground-plan of the city are due to the fact that the ideas of individual owners, rather than any general central plan, were followed in laying it out. Greater regularity prevails in the more recent streets. The city would have been more convenient and beautiful if all the cross streets had led into the main thoroughfare directly. A glance at the map of the city will show that there are in many cases bends or elbows just before streets enter Genesee Street. By this device, good corner lots on Genesee Street were secured, to the detriment of the city as a whole.

Maps in Atlas
of Utica.

Only one street, Albany, runs at all nearly north and south; and only one, Park Avenue, runs nearly east and west. These are probably the two streets which are commonly thought of as most eccentric in their course.

Genesee Street, the main artery of the city, has a direction northeast by southwest. It crosses, at an angle, the Erie Canal, which traverses the city from southeast to northwest on a line generally parallel with the tracks of the Central Railroad; and, after crossing, also at an angle, the West Shore tracks a little beyond the limits of the city, it is continued through the village of New Hartford. Park Avenue, State Street and Washington Street join Genesee

Street at acute angles, giving beautiful vistas and forming with it pleasant "squares."

The city is traversed by four creeks, all tributary to the Mohawk, and by a stream which marks a part of the course of the old Chenango Canal, and which flows into Nail Creek near the power house of the Belt Line Com-

Maps in City
Directory.

pany. Reel's Creek, entering the Mohawk from the north, is the stream which has formed the beautiful Deerfield ravine, about 60 feet deep at the highest part, a little below the waterfall. The three creeks which traverse the larger part of Utica and flow into the Mohawk from the south, were once prominent in the topography of the town, but now are often concealed, running in sewer-pipes and under culverts and buildings. In the outskirts of the city, and in the country near by, these and the small streams tributary to them have made attractive ravines, usually shaly. Such

is Cascade Glen, a little southeast of Utica, with Butter-milk Fall at its head, and Horseshoe Fall in the lateral ravine. This has been made by a tributary of Starch Factory Creek. Halleck's Ravine, in New Hartford, is another spot of marked natural beauty. Through it flows a stream tributary to the old Chenango Canal. Other examples are "Sulphur Spring Glen" (which is the valley of the Starch Factory Creek at about the east end of Blandina Street, and now known as "Beech Grove"), and "The Gulf," formed by Ballou's Creek, which was, within the memory of some now living, as beautiful as any of these.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O. H.
S., 1887-9, p. 105.

Of the three creeks above mentioned, the most eastern is Yahnunsaga, or Starch Factory Creek, so named from a starch factory which was built upon its banks in 1807. It has its origin above the Graefenberg reservoir. It flows under the canal, the River Road, and the Central's tracks, and into the Mohawk in the eastern part of the city, about opposite the northern end of Ontario street.

Map in City
Directory, 1893.
Pioneers, p.
255.

Ballou's creek, named from one of the early settlers, rises above the old reservoir at Pleasant Street, and forms on parts of its course a deep gulf, which crosses all the streets leading eastward from Genesee Street, and is bridged on Rutger Street by a wide viaduct. In the manufacturing portion of the city, this gulf was formerly "lost in the sluggish waters of the Big Basin." The Basin was constructed on the Erie Canal in 1828 and 1829, as an expected aid to the business prosperity of Utica. The mouth of Ballou's Creek, where was once the lagoon that defended Fort Schuyler, was dug out and docked up, the culvert by which it had formerly flowed under the canal was stopped, the Basin bridged at Broad Street, and water let into it from the Erie Canal. It extended nearly up to Rutger Street. But it was not a success, and after the original connection with the canal was stopped, was gradually filled up. The waters of the creek flow through the narrowed Basin into the Erie Canal just east of Third Street, and are now represented between the canal and the river by an overflow weir from the lower bank of the canal, which enters the river a little west of the foot of Third Street.

M. H., p. 189.
Pioneers, p. 5.
M. H., p. 17.

Nail Creek was so called in the early days of the settlement. A doubtful tradition accounts for the name as due to a "dog nail factory" once situated on its bank. The proprietor of this factory had taught his two dogs to move the wheel which blew the bellows. But nails had been previously manufactured on the edge of the creek, and there is also a story that a wagon loaded with nails was overturned in it during the War of the Revolution. This creek is artificially fed with springs in the town of New Hartford, and flows through the western part of the city parallel with the disused Chenango Canal. It is deepened and widened for manufacturing purposes on the property of the Globe Woolen Company, which owns the water-

Jones's Annals,
p. 493.
Pioneers, p.
100.

right. Soon after crossing Court Street it disappears from the surface into a newly constructed sewer, flows in pipes beneath St. Luke's Hospital, and does not re-appear until it has been carried under the Erie Canal, when it continues its course to the Mohawk, which it enters opposite Haak Street.

The Erie Canal is twice fed in this county; first at Rome, with the waters of the Mohawk, and also through the Black River Canal, with waters from the Forestport reservoir, which in turn are obtained in part from the Black River, but principally from several Adirondack lakes; and second, at Oriskany, with the waters of the Oriskany Creek, which, after turning many wheels in manufacturing towns to the south, and after traversing Pleasant Valley at Summit Park, flows here into the Mohawk.

Another tributary of the Mohawk from the south is the Sauquoit Creek, which enters the river between Yorkville and Whitesboro, after having fallen 1,014 feet in seventeen miles and having been used for manufacturing purposes at 141 factories. It is a tributary of this creek which has formed the picturesque Rogers's Glen at Wil-lowvale.

Utica was built upon a side hill. The upper parts of the city were reasonably dry, except in the vicinity of frequent springs. On the western side were gullies and sand hills. (See IX.). The lower parts of the city stand upon land originally swampy. There was a narrow gravelly ridge running parallel with the river, and a second slighter ridge at right angles to it extending a short distance up the hill. With this exception, all was marsh. The Mohawk is here a slow-moving river, laden with soil, and winding, willow-bordered, through broad grassy meadows, dotted here and there with spreading American elms. These meadows, "the Flats," are subject to overflow in spring,

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 118.

L. M. Taylor
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1885-6,
p. 37.
M. H., p. 18.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
pp. 114, 115.

Map of F. K.
Baxter, C. E.,
Directory,
1893.

especially when the ice is breaking up. Hence the fertility of the alluvial fields. But as these floods are a serious inconvenience, the city gave much consideration during the years 1887-1891, to plans for straightening the course of the Mohawk at a line about that of the present northern limit of the city at North Genesee Street. It was believed by many that such straightening would enable the river to clear so rapidly of blocks of ice as to avoid floods, and would reclaim land for manufacturing purposes. The cost would be excessive for the removal of one bend, "the Ox-bow." Less attention has been given recently to this plan because of the surveys made by the national and state governments working together towards the construction of a possible ship canal from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes, over the route marked out by nature through the Mohawk valley and Lake Oneida.

Viewed from the Deerfield Hills, to the north of the city, Utica appears "a city set upon a hill;" and from this fact of its topography came the Indian name U-nun-da-da-ges, "Around the Hill," which has place upon the seal of the municipality. The rising grade of the New York Central road as it approaches the city from the east is very marked, and the streets running toward the south seem to slant continuously upward. If, however, one mount the hill east of Forest Hill Cemetery, the city seems to nestle in a long and well wooded valley, rimmed about by a distant bowl of blue hills.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol.
4, No. 19, p. 134.
A. Guyot,
quoted in
Rep't. N. Y.
State Weather
Bureau, 1896,
p. 417.

The State of New York, in the main an elevated region, has yet many physical diversities. A very remarkable feature is the deep transverse cut which forms the valley of the Mohawk River and of Oneida Lake, opening a channel from the low country of the Lake region to the Hudson Valley, and thus dividing the Southern or Appalachian from the Adirondack upland. Oneida County, the

central county of the State, is traversed from east to west by this broad valley, and contains the watershed between its two divisions, the "carry" of the early boatmen, which separates the Mohawk system from Wood Creek and is the summit between the Hudson and the Great Lakes. The county contains 1,215 square miles. It is irregularly heart-shaped in outline, the right lobe lying on the foothills of the Adirondacks, the left on Oneida Lake, and the apex far down upon the Appalachian plateau, toward the head waters of the Susquehanna. Therefore the streams of the county flow to all points of the compass, those of the Black River system to the north, those of the Oneida system to the west, those of the Mohawk system to the east, and the Chenango and Unadilla to the south.

The fording place on the Mohawk which determined the location of the settlement of Old Fort Schuyler, (see I.), is due to the trend of the hills away from the river at this point on both sides. Thus, through the gateway of Utica, the fertile valleys of the river and of its tributary creeks, with the background of highlands which includes some of the most productive land in the State, were made accessible to the pioneers of the region.

That the character of the soil and climate is not wholly unlike that of the Adirondacks is shown by the character of the fauna and flora. (See XVII. and XVIII.).

The average temperature of the upper Mohawk valley is 45°, very nearly the average temperature of the State for the year. Utica is on the eastern border of the Lower Lake Region, and in the summer has the same temperature. In winter, the temperature is considerably below that of the Lake Region, partly because Utica is exposed to northerly winds that have not passed over Lake Ontario, and partly because, being in a deep valley, it is subject

E. and F., p. 9.
(Quoted from
State Gazetteer)
W. L. Ralph
and E. Baggs,
in Trans.
O.H. S., 1885-6,
p. 101.

Pioneers, p. 6.
E. and F., p.
257.

Rel. Humidity,
p. 22, Table
VII.
Rep't. N. Y.
Weather
Bureau, 1896,
pp. 439, 440, 445.

to local cooling by a nocturnal downflow of cold air from the hills on all sides.

The mean cloudiness of Utica is excessive, 6.4 on the scale of 10., as great as that of Oswego, on Lake Ontario, and greater than that of towns on the New England coast.

Rel. Humidity,
p. 23, Table IX.
Ibid., p. 12.
W. L. Ralph
and E. Baggs,
in Trans.
O. H. S., 1839-6,
pp. 101,
102.

The cloud envelope serves as a blanket to the earth, so that the temperature is more uniform than it otherwise would be, and the humidity less. And yet the temperature is extremely variable, especially in winter, changes of 60° F. often occurring within 24 hours; and the humidity is very great, the air being always more nearly saturated than that of Oswego.

Rainfall and
Snow in U. S.,
p. 25.
Rep't. N. Y.
Weather
Bureau, 1896,
p. 484.
Ibid., p. 439.
Rainfall and
Snow in U. S.,
p. 56.
Rel. Humidity,
p. 23, Table
VIII.

The probability of rain any day in the year is greater in this region than elsewhere in the United States, though the amount of rain in any one day is not usually great. October is the most humid month. In the State of New York as a whole, precipitation is roughly proportioned to altitude. Yet while the mean annual precipitation of the State is 36.5 inches, that of Utica, in spite of low elevation, appears to be 43.09 inches. To these frequent rains the beautiful verdure of the region is due.

Rep't N. Y.
Weather
Bureau, 1896,
p. 490

Utica lies in a belt of land including Oneida and Lewis Counties and a part of Madison County, which has, in general, the greatest snowfall east of the Rocky Mountains. For the years 1889-1892, the average annual snowfall at Utica was 133.9 inches. The average is still greater a little north of Utica.

Rel. Humidity,
p. 12.
Report N. Y.
Weather
Bureau, 1896,
p. 488.

Prevailing winds are easterly and westerly. These are cool at night, and relatively moist. Thunderstorms often come up from the country south of the central lakes and near the borders of Pennsylvania. They move usually eastward over the valley, at an average rate of 30 miles an hour.

The area of the city of Utica is about $8\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. It is divided politically into 15 wards, numbered in the order of their organization as the city has grown. There are (1899) 42 miles of paved streets.

F. K. Baxter,
C. E.
Map in City
Directory.
Circular of
Ch. of Com-
merce, 1899.

The population of Utica was, in 1890, according to the United States census, 44,007 ; in 1892, by the New York State enumeration of that year, 46,608 ; and in 1899, it is estimated at 60,340.

Circular Ch. of
Commerce,
1899.

Being on the eastern boundary of the first "westward extension of New England," Utica has fewer people of Dutch and Palatine German, and more of English ancestry than have the towns immediately east and "Down the Valley." The idiom of the people is that of New England rather than that of the Mohawk valley or the Hudson valley, and the pronunciation differs but little from that of New England.

Fiske's Civil
Gov't. in U. S.,
pp. 81, 89, 145.

After 1801, there was a considerable immigration of Welsh settlers, some of whom made their homes in Utica, and more of whom took lands in the county to the north, especially in Trenton, Steuben, and Reinsen. There are also many Irish-American, and German-American citizens, the latter not descended from the German Palatines down the Mohawk, but from later immigrants.

Pioneers, p. 68.

XVI.

GEOLOGY,

"The vicinity of Utica is one of the best localities in the United States for a young student to begin the study of stratigraphic geology and palaeontology. To this fact I am largely indebted for such success as I have had in dealing with problems to the elucidation of which a knowledge of stratigraphy and paleontology is necessary."—*C. D. Walcott, Director U. S. Geol. Survey.*

THE fact that Utica may claim able geologists among its noteworthy citizens is not a chance. New York, the mother State in geologic nomenclature, has exposed within its borders a more complete and extensive series of the formations below the Carboniferous and above the Cambrian than any other State in the Union. Of the fifteen central counties embraced in the Third Geological District of the State, Oneida County has the greatest number of different kinds of rock. It ranks with Eastern New York in the completeness of its Lower Silurian rocks, and with Western New York in the completeness of its Upper Silurian rocks. The formations of the county begin with the Archaean and pass on well into the Devonian. Exclusive of the Quaternary, sixteen fairly distinct geological horizons have representation within the county. Of these sixteen, five, namely, the Trenton, the Utica, the Oriskany, the Clinton, and the Oneida, have their typical development here, and take their names from our local geography. The region offers few intricate problems, the strata of organic and sedimentary deposits being for the most part unmodified save by ordinary geological forces. An hour's journey from Utica will place one upon almost any important rock of the county. A walk of three or four

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 137.

Vanuxem, Survey
Third
Geol. District,
p. 259.

A. P. Brigham,
in Trans.
O. H. S., 1887-9,
p. 102.

Ibid., p. 118.

miles often covers as many geological epochs. For instance, if one start in the "Gulf" in East Utica, go up Third Street, through Sylvan Glen, and cross two fields at its head, he has walked upon Utica slate, Hudson River shales, Oneida conglomerate and several rocks of the Clinton group.

The facilities about Utica for the collection of organic remains are great, as at Trenton Falls for the Trenton, at Holland Patent for the Utica, at Rome for the Hudson River, at New Hartford and Kirkland for the Clinton, and at Waterville and Oriskany Falls for the Lower and Upper Helderberg. Directions for collecting and preparing specimens will be found in the respective parts of a bulletin issued by the Smithsonian Institution. (In the Public Library, Bulletin U. S. National Museum, No. 39; Part B., 1891, Plants; Part K., 1895, Fossils; Part L., 1895, Rocks; Part H., 1895, Minerals.)

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 118.

In prehistoric times, several tens of millions of years ago according to the lowest probable calculation, the nucleus of the North American continent lay in the ocean in the form of a great V, the point being north of the present region of the Great Lakes, the longer arm extending up into Alaska, and the shorter arm into Labrador. South-east of the point lay a small island, which was the nucleus of the State of New York, the present region of the Adirondacks. The rocks of this region are crystalline, including gneiss, granite, diorite, and norite. These rocks were originally sedimentary, probably deposited from the broken-up material of the cooled world-crust; but they were afterwards subjected to metamorphism. Though a simple life may have existed at the time when they were deposited, they probably contain no fossils. Thrust up through them are solid masses of Plutonic rocks, perhaps plastic when forced to the surface.

Dana's Re-
vised Text-
Book, pp. 444,
445.

Ibid., p. 237.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, pp. 138,
139.

Dana's Re-
vised Text-
book, p. 241.

Rock of this period appears also at Little Falls, where the red and gray Laurentian granite has been forced, dome-like, through the Trenton limestone and Utica and Hudson River shales which once lay above it.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 138.

Archæan rocks cover the north-eastern portion of Oneida county, the Black River forming in general the boundary line.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1837-9,
p. 103.

To the south of the Adirondack island was the Appalachian region ; its highest part a long, slight ridge rising above the surface of the sea ; its lower portions somewhat submerged, a sea-border receiving sediment from the land. Between island and ridge was a clear, if not very deep, sea, in which marine life abounded. In this sea lay the greater part of New York State, receiving the stratified deposits that mark the beginning of Palæozoic time.

Dana's Re-
vised Text-
book, p. 447.

Oneida County is situated at the southwestern base of the Adirondacks, and therefore all the stratified fossil-bearing rocks run across it in southeast and northwest bands, gradually assuming a more nearly east and west direction. The strata slope gently southward.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1837-9,
p. 103.

About the slowly-sinking shores of the Adirondack island, in the shallow, sandy water, the Cambrian rocks, including the Potsdam sandstone, were deposited. Nothing in modern geologic research is more interesting than the study of the Cambrian rocks, by C. D. Walcott, W. B. Dwight, and S. W. Ford, who have shown that many limestones of the State, as well as sandstones, belong to this period. It is believed, however, that this formation is wanting in Oneida County, where the waters were becoming deep enough to favor the formation of the Trenton beds.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 145.

The opening of the Lower Silurian age is marked in this region by the deposition of an impure, sandy or gritty limestone, the calciferous sand-rock. This appears, in



SHERMAN FALL, TRENTON FALLS.

Photograph of N. H. Darton

Oneida County, only in the bed of the West Canada creek, on the boundary line of Herkimer County. It overlies the up-thrust Archaean rock at Little Falls, and in its interstices are found there and at Middleville the quartz crystals called "Little Falls diamonds." It is known by its brownish color, and the rough, knotty appearance due to the weathering off of particles of lime, leaving the sandy portions.

The purer limestones of the Trenton group were next deposited. These were formed by organic life, just as limestone is being formed in coral seas to-day. (See Dana's "Corals and Coral Islands.") The average depth of the sea-bottom must have been at least 100 feet, and it is probable that the climate of the region was warm. The thickness of the deposit favors the belief that the reefs were sinking at about the same slow rate as that at which they were built up, perhaps five feet in a thousand years.

Of the four stages of the Trenton, two are found in the county, the Black River limestone sparingly, and the Trenton limestone in great abundance. The former appears along the Black River in the town of Boonville. The latter enters Oneida County from Lewis County, where it is about three miles wide, and extends to the West Canada Creek. At Trenton village it is about seven miles wide. It is well seen at Trenton Falls, at Holland Patent, at the bottom of Lansing's Kill, and along the Mohawk River in Western. At Trenton Falls the two varieties of the limestone are marked, the upper hard, grey, crystalline, massive, thick-bedded, a good building stone, of which the State Hospital Buildings at Utica are constructed; also, for example, the foundation of the Park Church. The lower variety is nearly black, thin-bedded, soft, and composed almost wholly of organic forms. Fossils abound, especially of sponges, corals, crinoids,

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.H.
S., 1887-9, p. 103.

Dana's Revis-
ed Text-book,
p. 259.

Dana's Corals
and Coral
Islands, pp.
258, 350, 360.

Vanuxem, p.
260.

Dana's Corals
and Coral
Islands, p. 352.
A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 105.

crustaceans, and various classes of mollusks, which last are characteristic. The vicinity of the Falls has afforded a rich field for research.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9.
p. 104.

Half a mile east of the gorge at Trenton Falls a thin bed of limestone outcrops in a ravine. This bed Mr. Walcott found especially rich in trilobites, and from it he made thin rock sections for study, with transmitted light, of the appendages of *Calymene Senaria*, *Ceraurus Pleurexanthemus*, and to a limited extent, of *Asaphus Platycephalus*. He thus proved that trilobites had legs before any specimens with evident legs were discovered. This work was done in 1876 and 1877. Since then, the characteristic trilobite of the Utica slate, *Triarthrus Becki*, has been found with legs in the slate near Rome.

Walcott's
The Trilobite,
p. 212.

Dana's Re-
vised Text-
Book, p. 258.

Dana's Re-
vised Text-
book, p. 254.

Ibid., pp. 255,
256, 257.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 149.

Many of the corals of the Trenton are cup-shaped, and full of radiating plates. Hemispherical and branching corals are also found. Brachiopod shells are characteristic. Cephalopods are especially common and those of the Orthoceras family were the largest living creatures in the seas. Some Orthoceras shells are from 12 to 15 feet long.

The entire thickness of the Trenton formation is 300 feet. It has a double system of vertical joints.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 104.

The Utica slate marks the passage from clear oceanic waters to shallow coast waters turbid with silt, and a corresponding change of living forms. It covers a much larger surface west and south of the Trenton in all its range. It passes northwest through the county, in a band from six to eight miles wide extending from Utica and Deerfield to Ava.

Walcott's
Utica Slate and
Related For-
mations, p. 1.

Its thickness at the typical locality in the vicinity of Utica is 600 feet. It is seen in the "Gulf" in East Utica, in the canal, in the flats for some distance along Reel's and Ballou's Creeks, and in the ravines in Deerfield. These and Holland Patent are the best localities for fossils. The

slate shows no change of character throughout, whether mineral or fossil. It is nearly black in color, fine grained, and breaks up rapidly under exposure. It was classed by Dana as marking the Utica epoch of the Trenton period, but is placed at the State Museum with the Hudson River group. Mr. Walcott argues that both lithological character and organic remains entitle it to represent a separate epoch, in which he includes also some lead-bearing limestones and some sandstones, as well as shales, of Central and Southern States. "Of one hundred species . . . occurring" in the Utica slate, "fifty-four are peculiar to it. . . . In the town of Deerfield, N. Y., the Trenton and Utica formations are as intimately connected, lithologically, as the Utica formation is with the succeeding Hudson River formation."

In the fauna of the Utica slate, graptolites predominate. The plume-like impressions of these cover the upturned surface of the slate. In the living state there were cells along the notched margins, one for each notch, from which the little animals protruded themselves. They belonged to the hydroids. The carbonaceous matter and dark color of the slate are probably due to these fossils. The trilobite *Triarthrus Becki* is also characteristic, but is rare in localities where graptolites abound. Heads of this trilobite in great numbers may be found in the gulf east of Third Street. They are marked with transverse furrows. This trilobite is never found in the Trenton limestone below the upper shaly beds that mark the transition to the Utica slate.

The slate has within the county two saline springs of commercial importance, the Boonville Mineral Spring and the Oneita Spring at Utica.

Two sets of vertical joints may be seen in the creek east of Utica, one N. 30° E. and the other N. 55° E.

Vanuxem, p. 261.
A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 104.
State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 146.

Utica Slate,
pp. 4, 11, 12, 14.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 104.
Dana's Re-
vised Text-
book, p. 255.
A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 104.
U. Slate, p. 12.
(See also Plate
II.)
Utica Slate, p.
10.

Vanuxem, p.
59.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 105.

Ibid., p. 115.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No 19, p. 150.

Next above the Utica slate, come the shale and sandstone of the Hudson River group. The Frankfort shale at the base has thin layers of sandstone. This group enters the county on the eastern border of New Hartford. Only the lower mass, (the Frankfort shale), is here present. It is a light brownish, sandy shale, with few fossils. It appears at Sylvan Glen, east of Third Street, is the mass at Forest Hill Cemetery, and shows a thickness of 40 feet in Halleck's Ravine. It passes north of Rome, into Lewis County. Isolated patches on the Deerfield hills and the higher parts of Steuben show that it once covered a wider area. The upper division, (consisting of the Lorraine and Pulaski shales), begins near Rome and extends northward into Lewis County. Sandstone begins to appear south of Rome, and increases until, as in quarries in Westmoreland, it wholly replaces the shale. It is light grey in color, and a good building stone. Hudson River rocks extend from New Hartford to Annsville. A saline spring, Halleck's spring in Westmoreland village, is found in this formation, and there is a sulphur spring in Halleck's Ravine. The springs at Saratoga and Ballston originate in rock of the same stage and general character.

It had always been supposed that cephalopods and seaweeds were the highest forms of life existing in the Lower Silurian. But recently Mr. Walcott has announced the presence of fishes; a land-plant, an acrogen, has been discovered in Great Britain; and insects have been reported from Europe.

To the Hudson River rocks, succeed those of the Medina epoch, with the Oneida conglomerate at the base. This is a pudding-stone of quartz pebbles cemented together more or less firmly. Sometimes the upper layers become a coarse blue or grey sandstone, the former compact and durable in its best layers. The weathered blocks

from this formation have usually a rusty color, due to the presence of iron pyrites.

The conglomerate is the stone commonly used for foundations in the city of Utica. It is quarried on the Frankfort and Græfenberg hills, and at the head of Sylvan Glen. In the first-mentioned place, layers of soft, dark shale are seen. The common fossils are fucoids only. In the vicinity of Utica, the mass is from 15 to 40 feet in thickness, though elsewhere in the county it is 120 feet thick. It extends from New Hartford to Florence.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 106.

Dana's Man-
ual, p. 218.

These rocks mark the beginning of Upper Silurian time, when New England and eastern New York were elevated, and the Green Mountains were made. We do not find Upper Silurian rocks in eastern New York. But Oneida County was still in part submerged. The coarse sediments found in the lower layers of the conglomerate furnish a record of upheaval and agitated waters. The source of the fragments and the method of deposition form one of the obscure problems of geology.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 106.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 152.

The upper rocks of the Medina epoch show in the north-western portion of Oneida County only a small beginning of the development which becomes marked in western New York.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 106.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 152.

The rocks of the Clinton group rest on this sandstone from east to west throughout the county. They consist of bluish-green shales, red, blue and grayish calcareous sandstones, and two thin beds of red oölitic iron ore. This ore looks like an aggregate of small shot, and has many fossils of small size. It is extensively mined in the vicinity of Clinton, where it has been studied by Prof. A. H. Chester, formerly of Hamilton College. (See his address before the Utica Mercantile and Mfg. Assn., 1881). The Clinton rocks are variable in character, and among the most valuable we have. Verona Springs rise through the shale.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 107.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 153.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 117.

Rogers's Glen at Willowvale shows it to great advantage. In general, the presence of the iron-bearing beds is indicated by the reddening of the roads as one drives southwest from Utica. The formation may be examined in Kirkland, Clinton and Westmoreland, and near Verona. There are numerous quarries, and the building-stones of the group may be seen in the Stone Church at Clinton, and in Grace and Calvary Churches, the Church of the Reconciliation, and the Memorial Presbyterian Church at Utica. The red-brown sandstone of which the Tabernacle Baptist Church was built comes from rocks of this group near Frankfort. The fossils found are numerous marine plants, brachiopods, corals, and tracks of crustaceans.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 115.
A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 107.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 154.
A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-89,
p. 107.
A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 107.

The Niagara group is not important in this county, but it appears in a thin band of shale and limestone. The best development is in the town of Vernon, along Sconondoa Creek. The blue shale in the southern part of Kirkland belongs to this period and contains the concretions peculiar to it. These are often two feet in diameter, and the coats crack off like the layers of an onion. The concretions are of limestone, and largely compose a layer a foot or more thick in the shale.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 108.
A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
pp. 108, 109,
116, 118.

In many of the ravines of Paris, and over an irregular area in New Hartford, Kirkland and Marshall, in the Oriskany Valley, on College Hill, Clinton, and in the towns of Westmoreland and Vernon, may be seen the red shale of the Salina group, with its occasional green layers and hemispherical green spots. It is quarried for the walks of the Hamilton College campus in the ravines at either side. It contains no fossils. It appears on hill-tops and passes down hill sides, southward. The upper members of the group, which are so rich in gypsum and salt in Onondaga County, are but little developed in Oneida County.

The Lower Helderberg rocks indicate a change to deep

seas with advancing forms of life. The waterlime group is well shown in Kirkland, Marshall and Augusta. It is used in this county as a source of quicklime. In this formation, near Waterville, Mr. A. O. Osborn discovered in 1882 a fossil scorpion which has been named in his honor. It is possibly the earliest air-breather yet found in America. An interesting crustacean, *Eurypterus Remipes*, marks this group.

The upper members of the Lower Helderberg appear at Oriskany Falls. They are hard blue limestones with great abundance of Upper Silurian brachiopods, corals, and crinoids. Life at this period was still largely marine. A few land plants, similar to the *equiseta*, occur.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 158.

The Oriskany sandstone marks the close of the Upper Silurian, and the beginning of the Devonian age. It is found in Augusta and Marshall, especially in the vicinity of Oriskany Falls, where it is 20 feet thick, coarse in texture, and of light yellowish color, turning brown by exposure. Large brachiopod shells are found in this rock.

Ibid., p. 159.

The *Cauda Galli* and the *Schoharie* grits do not appear west of Herkimer County. But the Corniferous rocks are well developed. The Onondaga below is thin and light in color. The Corniferous above has extensive layers of hornstone or chert, the nodules of which may be seen in every field and stone wall in the southern part of the county. Organic forms are profuse, including corals, crinoids, shells, and a peculiar species of trilobite.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1837-9,
p. 109.

Rocks of the Hamilton period are the latest found in this county. The *Marcellus* shales at the base are dark in color, and similar to the *Utica* slate, or the shales of the coal formation. They cover diagonally half the town of Sangerfield, along the valley of Chenango Creek. In Bridgewater, coal has been found in this shale; and true

Ibid., p. 110.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 162.

cannel coal, in small quantity, has been found at Waterville. These deposits have no commercial importance.

Guide to St.
Museum, p. 163
A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 110.

The Hamilton shales, lighter in color, rest upon the Marcellus shales. They have soft sediments, limestone bands, and abundant remains of life. These shales cover the highest land in the southern part of the county, and extend north to Paris, where they cap Tassel Hill.

All the rocks in the southern part of the county have been more or less scored away by the streams running north and south from the limestone watershed.

State Museum
Bulletin, Vol. 4,
No. 19, p. 158.

The characteristic fishes of the Devonian are not reported within the county.

Ibid., p. 192.

To the Hamilton group belongs the North River blue-stone, which is used largely for sidewalks in Utica. It is a durable variety of sandstone which, because of its even texture, can be sawed into any required shape. It has been received from Seneca Falls, but now comes more often from quarries in Ulster County. Years ago, Trenton limestone was used for sidewalks in Utica, as on Whitesboro Street and lower Genesee Street ; but it disintegrated so rapidly as to be very uneven on the surface.

A. P. Brigham's Phys.
Geog. in Secondary
Schools,
School Review, Oct.,
1897, p. 531.

Many of the stone structures in Utica illustrate the richness of the county in building stone. Any building stone should have in a wall the precise attitude nature gave it in the quarry.

The clays of the Mohawk flats are utilized in Deerfield, Rome, and Whitesboro for making bricks. Good sand for glass is found at Durhamville. Mineral paint is made in Kirkland from the Clinton iron ore.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 117.

The search for coal and mineral oil years ago had no result, nor is it probable that they can be found in the county. (See Geol. O. C., p. 117.) Peat in large quantities exists in the swamp near Rome. There are large

deposits of calcareous tufa in the southern part of the county. The cobblestones formerly used for paving were a part of the Glacial drift.

Probably the time taken in the depositing of the rocks of Oneida county was several millions of years longer than all the time that has since elapsed. But very great surface changes have been made since the Devonian age. (See Shaler's "Aspects of the Earth.")

The strikes in the Palaeozoic beds probably represent an old shore-line that was gradually receding southward. Before the end of Palaeozoic time, the streams which rose in the Adirondack region, growing longer as the shore receded southward, crossed the whole of Oneida County, and flowed into the interior sea then covering the coal-areas of Pennsylvania. Even in Tertiary time, they still flowed to the south, reaching the sea by an ancient Susquehanna River. Meantime the region, which had been reduced in Cretaceous time almost to base-level, had been elevated, with the entire warping Appalachian belt, to a plateau level. The St. Lawrence River had been formed earlier, and the Hudson valley was being excavated. As this valley grew, it was inevitable that a tributary valley should be cut westward along the strike of the soft Utica-Hudson shales, diverting toward the east the headwaters of some Adirondack streams. At Little Falls this process was stopped by the barrier of gneisses which had been faulted up in very ancient times. A similar valley was cut from the St. Lawrence eastward, diverting toward the west the headwaters of other Adirondack streams.

Then came the Glacial period, and the ice-cap covered the region. Shore lines of three glacial lakes are found in Western New York, of which the lowest, Lake Iroquois, is believed to have discharged through the Mohawk Valley.

Eastern Gate-
way of U. S.,
p. 515.

Ibid.

Ibid., p. 516.

Ibid.

The deltas and delta terraces of lateral streams, from Rome to Little Falls, were probably made at this time. While Lake Ontario was being excavated, the glacier broke up. The St. Lawrence valley being still frozen, an enormous discharge of water came through the Mohawk valley from the Great Lakes, reduced the barrier at Little Falls, and so aggraded the region as to transfer the divide to Rome.

A. P. Brigham's Topography and Glacial Deposits of Mohawk Valley, p. 184.

State Museum Bulletin, Vol. 4, No. 19, p. 180.

Vanuxem, p. 213.

A. P. Brigham in Trans. O. H. S., 1887-9, p. 112.

Thus by changes of level, by constant erosion, by the grinding of the ice-sheet, and above all by post-glacial action of water, the physical features of the county have been sculptured. The importance of the Mohawk as a topographic feature is best appreciated if one stand upon Starr Hill in Steuben, 1,793 feet above the sea, or Tassel Hill in Paris, 1,948 feet in altitude; he then sees a valley from 12 to 20 miles wide and 1,500 feet deep, with great alluvial deposit. This makes clear how enormous is the mass of land that has been carried down to the sea. The higher hills about Utica are the remains of the ancient strata that have been cut into to form the valley. All the way from Little Falls to Rome, an old higher bank of the river can be seen, at places 80 feet above the present bed.

The debris of the retreating glacier so filled up the Hudson basin that the St. Lawrence was deflected to its present position, the outlet being changed from the vicinity of Rome to the Thousand Islands; and so the Mohawk became a local drainage stream.

Abundant evidence of glaciation exists in the vicinity of Utica. The great boulders both north and south of the Mohawk, each consisting of such rock as outcrops farther north than its present station; such kettle holes as Bear Pond; the Whitestown-Oriskany sand-plain, of which the main mass is called "the Oriskany bluffs"; the Frankfort-Ilion drift-benches; the belt of kames extending

a mile or more eastward from the Ilion station ; the finger lakes to the southwest, of which Oneida borders upon this county: all have a story to tell.

When excavations were made for the Rutger Street viaduct, a true glacial till was thrown out, containing many scratched pebbles. A fine boulder of red Laurentian granite may be seen in Utica on the northeast corner of South Street and Kossuth Avenue. Its top has been planed off by the glacier. A drive over South Street in New Hartford to the reservoirs will reveal enough boulders to afford considerable evidence of glaciation.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1889-92,
p. 72.

A good example of a river terrace is afforded by the Mohawk in Western. The mouth of Deerfield ravine offers another example. Three distinct levels are here visible.

The gorge at Trenton, over one hundred feet deep, and the ravines of Utica and its vicinity, display to advantage the post-glacial action of water. Wonderful examples of erosion are seen at Little Falls.

The good qualities of the soil about Utica are due to three main causes: (1) the decomposition of the shale, so full of carbon, making the best dairy land of the State; (2) the abundant glacial drift; (3) the rich deposits of the Mohawk, which carries sediments from all the higher lands of the region.

XVII.

BOTANY.

[Many facts taken by permission from Dr. J. V. Haberer's published List of Plants in the Vicinity of Utica.]

A RICH flora was to be expected from the varieties of soil and location near Utica. The alluvial soil along the Mohawk, the occasional unreclaimed marshes and shrubby copses, the sphagnous swamps and forested hillsides, afford homes to most varieties of phaenogamous plants suited to the climate.

September 1, 1897, the writer found 100 species of plants, wild or fully naturalized, in bloom in the fields and along the roadsides, just beyond the southern line of the city. The space covered was not much more than a mile.

Within a radius of ten miles from Utica there are about 970 species of flowering plants. Of these about 60 are Forest Trees and about 80 Shrubs and Undershrubs, indigenous, or naturalized and growing wild. Of Equiseta we have 7, of native Ferns 40, and of Club-Mosses 6. The Mosses, Hepaticæ, and Fungi of this locality have not been numbered and classified.

A botanical garden of our native plants seems much to be desired in the interest of our school children. It might be an annex to one of our city parks.

A list of the orders of which we have representatives concludes this paper.

We give a few notes as to the season and habitat of the best known of our flowers, although in doing so we almost wrong the many which we cannot name. These the

student must find for himself with the aid of botany and teacher.

In earliest spring, the Skunk Cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) blooms in bogs and marshes. This very mal-
Gray's Manual of Botany, 6th Ed.
Gibson's Sharp Eyes, pp. 1-3.
 odorous flower belongs to the Arum Family. The blossom appears before the large coarse leaves arrive, and the spathe is so gorgeously striped with gold and purple that artists and florists are beginning to appreciate its beauty.

The Slippery Elm, (*Ulmus fulva*), blooms almost as early, (March and April), and the White Elm, (*U. Americana*), and Red and Sugar Maples, (*Acer rubrum* and *saccharinum*), quickly follow.

The "pussies" of the Willows are here also, and these downy catkins soon open to show the golden anthers of the staminate blossoms, and the gray green of the pistillate.

Soon after the snow leaves the ground in spring, the Hepatica, (*Hepatica acutiloba*), appears in the woods. One was found in woods near the city, March 18, 1898. This was exceptionally early. Records from 1872 to 1885
J. V. Haberer in Trans. O.H. S., 1887-9, p. 192
 give as the earliest date on which it was first found, April 1, 1878, and as the latest, May 4, 1872. The lingering snows of 1899 made it possible to bring home rich bunches of this flower, resting on beds of snow near which it had blossomed.

Closely following the Hepatica in early spring, are the Spring Beauty, (*Claytonia Caroliniana*), and the Blood-root, (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*).

Quite as early, in waste places, appears the Shepherd's Purse, (*Capsella Bursa-Pastoris*), whose small white flowers do not desert us until the autumn. As the season advances, the flower and fruit are seen on the same stem, and the triangular seed-pods are gathered by the children.

Several Mustards and Cresses appear with the Shepherd's Purse, all belonging to the order Cruciferae.

One beautiful spring flower must not be omitted, the Trailing Arbutus,—the May-Flower of New England,—(*Epigaea repens*.) It grows in Oneida County, north and west of the city, but in spite of careful efforts to cultivate it, in Deerfield and Clinton, it refuses to make a home very near us.

May brings the fruit blossoms, and in the woods and fields, the Trilliums and Violets of many varieties.

The Marsh Marigold, (*Caltha palustris*), is a golden flower of May, belonging to the Crowfoot Family, to which the Hepatica and many other spring flowers belong.

Toward the end of the month, the flowers of the buckbean, (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), of the Gentian Family, are found in bogs. They form large white spikes, beautifully fringed and delightfully fragrant, with a large clover-like leaf on a long stem, and with a thick rootstock, which Bayard Taylor tells us is ground into flour and made into bread in Norway. It is a highly representative flower of bog and stream.

In early June, the banks of the Sauquoit Creek and other moist places, will be found carpeted with Forget-me-not, (*Myosotis palustris*), of the Borage Family.

At the same time, the Pitcher Plant, (*Sarracenia purpurea*), is found in sphagnous bogs, with its pitchers filled with water and drowned insects. In the same place,—some bog upon the Frankfort hills,—and at the same time, look for Blueberries and Cranberries, (*Vaccinium*), Labrador Tea, (*Ledum latifolium*), Sheep Laurel, (*Kalmia angustifolia*), and the beautiful Azalea, (*Rhododendron nudiflorum*), all members of the Heath Family. In bogs also, grows our small wild Calla or Water Arum, (*Calla palustris*), a beautiful little plant, whose pointed spathe is green without and pure white within.

In June, too, we begin to see the Orchids, of which we have about 30 species, which open in succession through the summer, some even as late as September and October. Some of these are far from abundant, and we should gather them carefully, leaving the root unharmed, that new flowers may appear in succeeding summers.

In July and August, the Wintergreen or Checkerberry, (*Gaultheria procumbens*), shows its white bells side by side with the bright red berries of the preceding year.

The flowers of the woods almost disappear as summer progresses and are succeeded by rushes, sedges and grasses, all having blossoms; the roadside indulges in a great variety of weeds, mostly composite or umbelliferous; the ponds have white Water-Lilies, and various aquatic plants; and the Asters begin to star the edges of the woodland and the banks of streams.

Summer, besides being the time to study the Ferns, is the time also to notice the fruit of the spring wild-flowers. The winged fruit of the Striped Maple, (*Acer Pennsylvanicum*), growing in drooping clusters, becomes at last a deep red as beautiful as a flower.

The low straggling branches of the American Yew, (*Taxus Canadensis*), looking like Hemlock, and so easily neglected, bear now and then underneath, the bright red, berry-like fruit, with a single large black seed.

The splendid Cardinal Flower, (*Lobelia Cardinalis*), blooms in July and August, and Golden-Rod (*Solidago*), a little later. Of Golden-Rod, there are 50 American varieties, and even more of its companion, the Aster.

In September the Witch-Hazel, (*Hamamelis Virginica*), comes out with short gold fringe along its gray boughs. Its leaves wither and fall, but the gold petals glint in the paler gold of November's sun and it does not fruit till spring and the new year of flowers comes again.

Reference has already been made to the catalogues of Dr. Knieskern and Mr. Paine, and the herbaria of Dr. Sartwell and Mr. Hunt. (See XI.)

PLANTS USED BY MAN.

Ginseng, (*Aralia quinquefolia*), was an article of trade from the earliest history of the region. The Indians gathered it for sale to English traders, and they, in turn, sold it to the Chinese, who made many preparations from the root. The settlers of Clinton paid in Ginseng for the timely help of Isaac Paris. (See VII.). It has much decreased in quantity, but being worth from three to four dollars a pound, is still gathered with profit. About 150 pounds are annually sent from Utica to New York, for shipment to China.

T. W. Dwight
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1881, p.
76.

Johnson's
Cyc.

J. H. Sheehan

Basket-making from varieties of Willow, and from Ash splints, was once largely carried on in the homes of French, German, and Italian families, and plantations of Willow were to be found along the Mohawk, but though such baskets and hampers are still sold, the regular manufacture of them has ceased.

G. A. Clark.

The osiers were formerly gathered, fagoted, and sent to New York for manufacture, but this is no longer done.

The Bleecker Plum was introduced here from Albany by Judge Morris S. Miller, (resident of Utica 1806-24). He gave this choice fruit freely to the gardens of his neighbors, and the descendants of these trees are still found in the city. He was equally liberal in giving young trees from his fine apple orchard, which lay between the present West, Rutger, Steuben and South Streets.

Pioneers, p.
237.

About the middle of the century, Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich conducted at Utica a series of interesting and

valuable experiments on the Potato. The recent occurrence of the Irish famine, the immediate cause of which was the potato disease, gave special interest to his labors. Procuring potatoes from Chili, the home of the plant, he carried on his work for sixteen years, during which time he made more than 130 communications to agricultural journals and scientific magazines. He perfected several varieties, by one of which, as was estimated, he saved to the farmers of the country \$2,000,000. His generous spirit made him indifferent to the wealth he might have gained, and a careful examination of his accounts showed that his own pecuniary profit amounted to \$50.

Fowler's
Pres'm. in
Cent. N. Y.,
pp. 558-9.

Johnson's Cyc.,
(Potato.)

The twigs of *Hamamelis* distilled with water yield the well known Pond's extract, also known as extract of Witch Hazel. The industry is extensively carried on at Trenton and other places in Oneida County. The extract was sold first in Utica, by Theron T. Pond, about 1844 or 1845.

At present wines are made for domestic use of dandelion blossoms, (*Taraxacum officinale*); Sweet Elder blossoms or fruit, (*Sambucus Canadensis*); the wild Black Cherry, (*Prunus scrotina*), and the wild Grape, (*Vitis cordifolia*), growing abundantly along the river bank. The Dandelion, Milkweed, (*Asclepias cornuti*), and in early spring, the Marsh Marigold, (*Caltha palustris*), the common weed Purslane (*Portulaca oleracca*), and many other plants, are used as pot-herbs.

There are few wild fruits in common use. The Blueberry, (*Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum* and *Canadense*), grows sparsely, also the common Black Huckleberry, (*Gaylussacia resinosa*).

The Red and Black Raspberries, (*Rubus strigosus* and *occidentalis*); the High Blackberry, (*Rubus villosus*), and wild Strawberry, (*Fragaria Virginiana*), are abundant.

On account of its nearness to the southwestern borders

W. L. Ralph
and E. Bagg,
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9, p.
102.

A. P. Brigham
in Trans. O.
H. S., 1887-9,
p. 114.

of the Adirondacks, this region has rather Canadian than Alleghanian flora. The trees are principally beech, maple, hemlock, and spruce ; the chestnut and the tulip tree, which are common on the same parallel not far to the west, being absent. Peaches, which can be grown on the Finger Lakes, will not usually ripen here. There are many orchards of fine apples in the vicinity of the city. Hops are much cultivated, and of late the beet sugar industry has become important. Indian corn grows well. Other grains grow fairly well ; but, where the underlying rock is slaty, the tenacious, clayey soil is much better suited to grass, and forms the finest pasture land of the State, so that the characteristics of the county are grazing and dairying rather than the raising of fruits or cereals.

It is an interesting fact that the Osage Orange, (*Maclura aurantiaca*), native in the southern and southwestern part of the United States, and used in the north for hedges, has, on a farm in Deerfield, grown to the height of a tree and has borne fruit.

PLANTS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The people of Utica are tree-lovers, and the variety as well as number of trees in the city is very great. Many of the Elms are of remarkable size and beauty, and this is true as well of those in the surrounding country, noticeably those at Chadwicks. The Lombardy Poplar, (*Populus nigra*, var. *Italica*), was at one time extensively planted, but has almost disappeared. Not graceful, but striking in appearance, a few specimens are still standing, as those in front of Mr. Egbert Bagg's house, planted in 1806, and the row on College Hill, Clinton. The city is even too well shaded for sanitation, and might add to its officers a Forester whose business it should be to let in sunlight by judicious tree-trimming. At the same time, when New York and



WILSON ELM.

other large cities have recognized the fact that our trees are agents of health, and when their citizens are busy planting trees in their most arid streets, we should congratulate ourselves that, with us, wise planting is no longer so much needed as wise pruning. The fathers of Utica were all tree-planters. The English Elm, the Black Walnut, and other species were introduced and fostered by them.

The mathematician, Mr. George R. Perkins, gave much time and thought to tree-planting. On the street which he laid out, Sunset Avenue, formerly called from him, Perkins Avenue, he personally persuaded the city to preserve the great Elm near Faxon Hospital. On the grounds of his home, where his widow still resides, are several fine Elms. One of these is 22 feet in circumference above the parting of the roots, 20 feet in circumference six feet above the ground, and probably nearly 100 feet high.

The Wilson Elm, believed by many to be a tree of the original forest, though not more beautiful than many others, is of large size and unusual form. It is "90 feet in height; about 18 feet in circumference one foot from the ground, and 14 feet in circumference at the height of six feet." The bole rises 50 feet unbranched, and the branches spread in a picturesquely gnarled manner. This Elm stands a little south of the new Savings Bank. One of our citizens bought the ground on which it stands that the tree might thus be sure of preservation.

Sat. Globe,
June 18, 1898.
U. Herald,
June 10, 1899.

Another local plant celebrity, now, we fear, no longer living, is the Mountain Ash tree on the tower of the Church of the Reconciliation, near the corner of Seneca and Columbia streets. How planted, how nourished, one hardly knows, but it has become a goodly tree, and for many years bore flowers and fruit in its eyrie far above the barren street.

ORDERS OF PLANTS FOUND IN OR NEAR UTICA.

Of the 136 orders of plants of the Northern United States given by Gray, (excluding *Cellular Acrogens*), Utica has representatives of 95, as follows :

	Family.
1. Ranunculaceae, ...	Crowfoot
2. Magnoliaceae, ...	Magnolia
3. Berberidaceae, ...	Barberry
4. Nymphaceae, ...	Water-Lily
5. Sarraceniaceae, ...	Pitcher-Plants
6. Papaveraceae, ...	Poppy
7. Fumariaceae, ...	Fumitory
8. Cruciferae, ...	Mustard
9. Resedaceae, ...	Mignonette
10. Violaceae, ...	Violet
11. Caryophyllaceae, ...	Pink
12. Portulacaceae, ...	Purslane
13. Hypericaceae, ...	St. John's-wort
14. Malvaceae, ...	Mallow
15. Tilliaceae, ...	Linden
16. Geraniaceae, ...	Geranium
17. Rutaceae, ...	Rue
18. Illicineae, ...	Holly
19. Celastraceae, ...	Staff Tree
20. Rhamnaceae, ...	Buckthorn
21. Vitaceae, ...	Grape
22. Sapindaceae, ...	Soapberry
23. Anacardiaceae, ...	Cashew
24. Polygalaceae, ...	Milkwort
25. Leguminosae, ...	Pulse
26. Rosaceae, ...	Rose
27. Saxifragaceae, ...	Saxifrage
28. Crassulaceae, ...	Orpine

- | | Family. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 29. Droseraceae, ... | Sundew |
| 30. Hamamelideae, ... | Witch-Hazel |
| 31. Lythraceae, ... | Loosestrife |
| 32. Onograceae, ... | Evening-Primrose |
| 33. Cucurbitaceae, ... | Gourd |
| 34. Umbelliferae, ... | Parsley |
| 35. Araliaceae, ... | Ginseng |
| 36. Cornaceae, ... | Dogwood |
| 37. Caprifoliaceae, ... | Honeysuckle |
| 38. Rubiaceae, ... | Madder |
| 39. Valerianaceae, ... | Valerian |
| 40. Dipsaceae, ... | Teasel |
| 41. Compositae, ... | Composite |
| 42. Lobeliaceae, ... | Lobelia |
| 43. Campanulaceae, ... | Campanula |
| 44. Ericaceae, ... | Heath |
| 45. Primulaceae, ... | Primrose |
| 46. Oleaceae, ... | Olive |
| 47. Apocynaceae, ... | Dogbane |
| 48. Asclepiadaceae, ... | Milkweed |
| 49. Gentianaceae, ... | Gentian |
| 50. Polemoniaceae, ... | Polemonium |
| 51. Hydrophyllaceae, ... | Waterleaf |
| 52. Boraginaceae, ... | Borage |
| 53. Convolvulaceae, ... | Convovulus |
| 54. Scrophulariaceae, ... | Figwort |
| 55. Lentibulariaceae, ... | Bladderwort |
| 56. Verbenaceae, ... | Vervain |
| 57. Labiatae, ... | Mint |
| 58. Plantaginaceae, ... | Plantain |
| 59. Illecebraceae, ... | Knotwort |
| 60. Amarantaceae, ... | Amaranth |
| 61. Chenopodiaceae, ... | Goosefoot |

- | | |
|-----|---|
| | Family. |
| 62. | Phytolaccaceae, ... Pokeweed |
| 63. | Polygonaceae, ... Buckwheat |
| 64. | Aristolochiaceae, ... Birthwort |
| 65. | Piperaceae, ... Pepper |
| 66. | Lauraceae, ... Laurel |
| 67. | Thymelaeaceae, ... Mezereum |
| 68. | Elaeagnaceae, ... Oleaster |
| 69. | Loranthaceae, ... Mistletoe |
| 70. | Euphorbiaceae, ... Spurge |
| 71. | Urticaceae, ... Nettle |
| 72. | Platanaceae, ... Plane-Tree |
| 73. | Juglandaceae, ... Walnut |
| 74. | Myricaceae, ... Sweet-Gale |
| 75. | Cupuliferae, ... Oak |
| 76. | Salicaceae, ... Willow |
| 77. | Coniferae, ... Pine |
| 78. | Orchidaceae, ... Orchis |
| 79. | Iridaceae, ... Iris |
| 80. | Liliaceae, ... Lily |
| 81. | Pondeteriaceae, ... Pickerel-Weed |
| 82. | Commelinaceae, ... Spiderwort |
| 83. | Juncaceae, ... Rush |
| 84. | Typhaceae, ... Cat-Tail |
| 85. | Araceae, ... Arum |
| 86. | Lemnaceae, ... Duckweed |
| 87. | Alismaceae, ... Water-Plantain |
| 88. | Naiadaceae, ... Pondweed |
| 89. | Cyperaceae, ... Sedge |
| 90. | Gramineae, ... Grass |
| 91. | Equisetaceae, ... Horsetail |
| 92. | Filices, ... Ferns |
| 93. | Ophioglossaceae, ... Adder's-Tongue |
| 94. | Lycopodiaceae, ... Club-Moss |
| 95. | Selaginellaceae, A Family allied to the Club Mosses |

XVIII.

BIRDS.

[Data kindly furnished by Mr. Egbert Bagg.]

THE geographical location of the city, on the confines of the Adirondack wilderness, and the climatic conditions which result from this location, naturally lead us to look for a bird fauna largely Canadian, and such we find ours to be, many of our summer residents being of species which breed far north of the St. Lawrence.

The area of the city proper is so small, and so generally occupied for business and residence purposes, that the "Birds of Utica" must include the birds of the immediate vicinity. There are about 175 species which occur within such limits. These may be divided into: "Residents" (those which remain with us the year around, not always the same individuals, but the same species), 9; "Summer Residents" (those which spend the summer with us, but not the winter, and breed with us), 76; "Winter Visitors," (which come down from the colder north, where they live and breed during the summer), 8; "Migrants" (those which pass through, going north to breed in the spring, and passing south to warmer climates in the fall), 64; and "Stragglers" (those which have occasionally been seen, but are far out of their usual habitat), 18.

Of these 175, there are at least 98 species which every boy and girl should know, including a few which, although comparatively rare, are of sufficient interest to be named in our list. They are divided into: "Residents," 9; "Winter Visitors," 3; "Summer Residents," 65; and "Migrants," 21.

Omitting the "Stragglers," the Orders and Families are represented by familiar birds according to the following list. The common names used are those generally accepted in this locality. The scientific names are taken from the Check-list of the American Ornithologists' Union, 2d Edition.

LIST.

Abbreviations: R., Resident. S. R., Summer Resident. W. V., Winter Visitor. M., Migrant. C. indicates that the bird is often found in the settled parts of the city. Many others are occasionally seen in streets and gardens.

The figures following indicate the average length of the bird in inches, taken as follows: A dead specimen is laid upon its back with its neck extended, but not stretched, and the distance measured from the tip of its bill to the end of its tail.

ORDER I. PYGOPODES, (Divers).

FAMILY PODICIPIDAE, (Grebes).

1. Pied-billed Grebe or Dab-chick, (*Podilymbus podiceps*). S. R., 13½.

Eminently aquatic, rarely venturing upon land; depends for safety on its skill as a diver.

ORDER II. LONGIPENNES, (Long-winged Swimmers).

FAMILY LARIDAE, (Gulls).

1. American Herring Gull, (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*). M., 24.

Large white Gull, with light blue mantle and black wing-tips.

ORDER V. ANSERES, (Swimmers).

FAMILY ANATIDAE, (Ducks, Geese and Swans).

Sub-family Anatinae, (Dabblers, River and Pond Ducks).

1. Mallard, (*Anas boschas*). M., 23.

Drake has green head. Duck is brown. Feet red.
Ancestor of domestic duck.

2. Dusky Duck, (*Anas obscura*). M., 22. Like duck of No. 1, but darker.

3. Green-winged Teal, (*Anas carolinensis*). M. 14½. Small. Drake has chestnut head with green stripe on each side. Duck is brownish.

4. Blue-winged Teal, (*Anas discors*). M., 16. Small. Distinguished by large light blue wing-patch.

5. Wood Duck, (*Aix sponsa*). M., 18½.

Drake has wonderful combination of gorgeous colors ; head dark green, purple and white, with long crest ; breast maroon with white spots. Duck, grayish with white throat. Nests in hollow trees.

Sub-family Fuligulinae. (Bay and Sea Ducks).

1. Greater Scaup Duck, (*Aythya marila neartica*). M., 20. Large. Black head and breast ; broad, blue bill ; "canvas" back.

2. Lesser Scaup Duck, (*Aythya affinis*). M., 17. Similar, but smaller.

The Scaup Ducks are more commonly called "Black Heads," or "Blue Bills."

3. Golden Eye or Whistler, (*Glaucionetta clangula americana*). M., 20.

Drake, black and white. Duck has snuff-colored head.

4. Buffle Head or Butter Ball, (*Charitonetta albeola*). M., 14½.

Drake very small ; black and white. Duck dusky.

Sub-family Anserinae, (Geese).

1. Wild Goose, (*Branta canadensis*). M., 40.

Black neck and brown body. Migrates in V-shaped flocks, "honking" as it flies.

ORDER VII. HERODIONES, (Hérons, Storks, etc.).

FAMILY ARDEIDAE, (Hérons and Bitterns).

1. Bittern, (*Botaurus lentiginosus*). S. R., 28.

Solitary, in grassy marshes. Streaked yellowish brown.

2. Great Blue Heron, (*Ardea herodias*). S. R., 48.

Incorrectly called "crane." Breeds in colonies, but feeds alone ; wades cautiously in rivers, etc. ; flies flapping over the water with legs trailing behind.

3. Green Heron, (*Ardea virescens*). S. R., 17.

Much smaller. Dark greenish. Solitary, (never in flocks). Along wooded shores.

ORDER VIII. PALUDICOLAE, (Cranes, Rails, etc.,).

FAMILY RALLIDAE, (Rails, etc.,).

1. Sora Rail, (*Porzana carolina*). S. R., $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Fresh water marshes. Keeps well hidden ; makes very short flights to cover.

ORDER IX. LIMICOLAE, (Shorebirds, etc.).

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE, (Snipes, Sandpipers, etc.).

1. American Woodcock, (*Philohela minor*). S. R., 11.

Wooded lands or cornfields with soft, moist earth in which it may probe for worms. Nocturnal.

2. Wilson's Snipe, (*Gallinago delicata*). M., $11\frac{1}{4}$.

Long neck and long bill. Tan-color. Water-soaked, fresh water meadows, where hillocks or grasses make concealment possible.

3. Greater Yellowlegs, (*Totanus melanoleucus*). M., 14.

Gray, black and white streaked. Very long yellow legs.

4. Summer Yellowlegs, (*Totanus flavipes*). M., $10\frac{3}{4}$.

Similar but much smaller. Commoner and less wary.

5. Spotted Sandpiper or Tip-up, (*Actitis macularia*). S. R., $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Gray. Running and flying along streams and tipping up and down.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE, (Plovers).

1. Killdeer Plover, (*Aegialitis vocifera*). S. R., $7\frac{1}{2}$.
Named from its cry. Black ring around neck, orange rump.

ORDER X. GALLINAE, (Gallinaceous Birds).

FAMILY TETRAONIDAE, (Grouse).

1. Ruffed Grouse, (*Bonasa umbellus*). R., 17.
Incorrectly called "partridge." Reddish brown and gray; black ruffs on each side of neck. Fan-like tail gray, with broad, black band. Drumming caused by rapid beating of wings. Only male bird drums.

ORDER XI. COLUMBAE, (Pigeons and Doves).

FAMILY COLUMBIDAE, (Pigeons and Doves).

1. Passenger Pigeon, (*Ectopistes migratorius*). M., $16\frac{1}{4}$.
Now almost extinct, but once very common. Borders of woodland, often on ground.
2. Mourning Dove, (*Zenaidura macroura*). Locally very rare, but S. R. a short distance west. $11\frac{3}{4}$.

ORDER XII. RAPTORES, (Birds of Prey).

FAMILY FALCONIDAE, (Falcons).

All our diurnal birds of prey belong to this family.

1. Marsh Hawk, (*Circus hudsonius*). S. R., 20.
Male, light bluish gray; female, rusty brown streaked. Beneficial to man. Flies low over ground in places not wooded.
2. Sharp-shinned Hawk, (*Accipiter velox*). S. R., 11, $13\frac{1}{2}$.
Similar to No. 1. but smaller.
3. Cooper's Hawk, (*Accipiter cooperii*). S. R., 15, 19.
Bluish gray above, barred with rufous below. Swift of flight. Dangerous to birds and small poultry.

2. and 3. are long tailed species. Male much smaller than female.

4. Red-tailed Hawk, (*Buteo borealis*). S. R., 21½.

Blackish brown ; upper side of tail bright rufous. Bird of the woods. Harmless to man.

5. Red-shouldered Hawk, (*Buteo lineatus*). S. R., 19.

Reddish brown and cinnamon ; tail black, crossed by 6 white bands. Habitat same as that of No. 4.

4. and 5. are far the commonest of our Hawks. They are large, and are known as "Hen Hawks." Yet it is 2. and 3. that do the harm.

6. Broad-winged Hawk, (*Buteo latissimus*). S. R., 16.

Dusky brownish ; tail crossed by broad bands of blackish and white.

7. Sparrow Hawk, (*Falco sparverius*). S. R., 10.

Small. Short-tailed. Frequents dead trees in open fields.

FAMILY BUBONIDAE, (Horned Owls, Hoot Owls, etc.).

1. Long-eared Owl, (*Asio wilsonianus*). R., 15.

Dusky to tawny. Conspicuous "horns" or "ears" of feathers. Nocturnal ; by day in thick woods. Destroys rodents.

2. Short-eared Owl, (*Asio accipitrinus*). M., 15½.

Bright tawny to buffy. Ear-tufts inconspicuous. Not so nocturnal as No. 1. Grassy marshes. Flies low. Deserves protection as destroyer of rodents and insects.

3. Barred Owl, (*Syrnium nebulosum*). R., 20.

Large. No ear-tufts. Brown and white barred.

4. Screech Owl, (*Megascops asio*). R., 9½.

Small. Ear-tufts conspicuous. Two totally distinct plumages, having no relation to age, sex or season ; one grayish, the other reddish. Perhaps our most common owl.

5. Great Horned Owl, (*Bubo virginianus*). R., 23.

Ear-tufts conspicuous. Varied, buffy and tawny. The only owl that destroys poultry and birds in any number. Largest and fiercest of our Raptores. Heavy forests.

ORDER XIV. COCCYGES, (Cuckoos and Kingfishers).

FAMILY CUCULIDAE, (Cuckoos).

1. Black-billed Cuckoo, (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*). S. R., 12.

Long, slender, dove-like. Mostly in low trees. Eats tent caterpillars.

Our cuckoos differ from their European cousins in that they do not usually lay eggs in other birds' nests, (though they have been known to do so).

FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE, (Kingfishers).

1. Belted Kingfisher, (*Ceryle alcyon*). S. R., 13.

Blue above, white below. Broad band across breast ; large head and bill. Shores of streams or ponds.

ORDER XV. PICI, (Woodpeckers).

FAMILY PICIDAE, (Woodpeckers).

1. Downy Woodpecker, (*Dryobates pubescens*.) R., c., 6 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Small. Black and white spotted. Sociable. On tree trunks.

2. Red-headed Woodpecker, (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*). S. R., 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Black and white, with bright red head.

3. Flicker or Highhole, (*Colaptes auratus*). S. R., 12.

Scarlet band on back of neck ; shafts and under sides of wing feathers yellow. Somewhat terrestrial.

Drumming of woodpeckers made with bills on resonant dead limbs.

ORDER XVI. MACROCHIRES, (Goatsuckers, Swifts and Hummingbirds).

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE, (Goatsuckers). So called from an ancient notion that these birds obtained goat's milk for food.

1. Nighthawk, (*Chordeiles virginianus*). S. R., c., 10.

Black and white; white patch on wing. Often seen sky-coasting over the city on cloudy days or in the evening. Sometimes nests on the gravel roofs of houses in the city. Loud, nasal call.

FAMILY MICROPODIDAE, (Swifts).

1. Chimney Swift, (*Chaetura pelagica*). S. R., c., 5½.

Not a "Swallow." Bow-and-arrow-like form against the sky, whenever the sun is not too strong. Builds mostly in chimneys, where it attaches its nest to the brickwork by a glue which it produces in its own salivary glands.

FAMILY TROCHILIDAE, (Hummingbirds). Found in the New World only.

1. Ruby-throated Hummingbird, (*Trochilus colubris*). S. R., c., 3¾.

Changeable green above with ruby-red, metallic throat. The only one of the 400 species of Hummingbirds which is found in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. Tiny, beautiful, and fearless. Near honeysuckle or trumpet-vine, or in flower gardens, but not in evening. Should not be confounded with spinx moth. Feeds largely on insects, but to some extent also on honey and juices of flowers. Perches in trees, high above the ground.

ORDER XVII. PASSERES, (Perching Birds).

FAMILY TYRANNIDAE, (Flycatchers).

1. King Bird or Bee Bird, (*Tyrannus tyrannus*). S. R., 8½.

Gray, with white breast and broad white band across fan-like tail. -

2. Great Crested Flycatcher, (*Myiarchus crinitus*). S. R., 9.

Crested. Slate breast ; sulphur yellow below. A wood bird, but often nests in orchards. Has the singular habit of placing the cast off skin of a snake in its nest.

3. Phoebe, (*Sayornis phoebe*). S. R., c., 7.

Grayish brown with olive cast. Friendly to man ; perches often near houses, on gates, etc. ; builds nest in porches, on rafters in barns, etc. ; also on rocks under bridges. Eats many insects injurious to vegetation.

4. Wood Pewee, (*Contopus virens*). S. R., 6½.

Similar, but darker and smaller. Lives in forest and shade trees. Sweet notes all day, even in mid-summer.

5. Least Flycatcher, (*Empidonax minimus*). S. R., 5¼.

Similar in color, but even smaller. Distinguished by strong, short note. Frequents orchards and gardens.

FAMILY ALAUDIDAE, (Larks).

1. Prairie Horned Lark, (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*). S. R., 7¼.

Walks instead of hopping. Black markings about head, and black crescent under throat. Two little feather horns. The first of our summer residents to arrive in the spring, often building its nest before the snow has left us. In flocks, or running singly, on ground in open places.

FAMILY CORVIDAE, (Crows and Jays).

1. Blue Jay, (*Cyanocitta cristata*). R., 11¾.

Crested. Bright gray blue ; forehead, back of neck, and breast, black. Is, without doubt, a bird's nester of the worst kind, being very fond of eggs and young birds. Sociable and very intelligent.

2. Crow, (*Corvus americanus*), R., c., 11¼.

Black. Domestic, droll and very cunning. Does farmers more good than harm.

FAMILY ICTERIDAE, (Blackbirds, Orioles, etc.).

1. Bobolink, (*Doliconix oryzivorus*). S. R., 7 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Male in spring, black, white and buff; male later, female and young, olive buff, streaked with dark brown. Fields and meadows in May and June. On quivering wing, sings to his mate on her nest in the grass; perches in tops of orchard trees.

2. Cowbird, (*Molothrus ater*). S. R., 8.

Male, shiny black with brown head; female, dark brownish streaked. American representative of European Cuckoo in the curious habit of laying its eggs in the nests of other birds and leaving foster parents to rear its young.

3. Red-winged Blackbird, (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). S. R., 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Male, black with red, buff-bordered epaulettes; female, blackish and buffy streaked.

4. Meadowlark, (*Sturnella magna*). S. R., 10 $\frac{3}{4}$.

Breast bright yellow, with large black crescent; outer tail feathers white, showing when he flies. Frequents pastures and meadows. Clear whistle.

5. Baltimore Oriole, (*Icterus galbula*). S. R., c., 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Male, orange and black, the colors of Lord Baltimore; female, yellowish and brownish. Builds pendulous nest, usually at extreme end of drooping branch of elm.

6. Bronzed Grackle or Crow Blackbird, (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*). S. R., c., 13.

Blackish; head of male purple and green, metallic and changeable. Arrives in small flocks; sometimes nests in colonies.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE, (Sparrows, Finches, Grosbeaks, etc.). A great family.

1. Pine Grosbeak, (*Pinicola enucleator*). W. V., 9.

Large. Male, rosy red ; female, slaty gray. Summer home in coniferous forests of the north ; visits us occasionally in mid-winter, when he is particularly attracted by Mountain Ash berries.

2. Purple Finch, (*Carpodacus purpureus*). S. R., c., $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Male, rose red on head, rump and breast ; color fading away to brown : female, brownish. Often in evergreens of the city. Eats fruit buds.

3. House Sparrow or English Sparrow, (*Passer domesticus*). R. c., $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Male, breast black, shoulders chestnut ; female, grayish brown. Imported from Europe. Lives with us in flocks all winter, but has doubtless driven away our own birds.

4. Goldfinch, or Yellowbird, (*Spinus tristis*). S. R., c., 5.

Yellow, with black cap, wings and tail. A rising and falling flight.

5. Snowflake or White Snowbird, (*Plectrophenax nivalis*). W. V., $6\frac{3}{4}$.

Rusty brown, black and white, white predominating. Visits us in flocks, usually during prolonged snowstorms. A bird of the ground.

6. Vesper Sparrow, (*Poocactes gramineus*). S. R., 6.

Brown streaked ; two white feathers in tail. Pastures and along roads.

7. Tree Sparrow, (*Spizella monticola*). M., c., $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Red cap ; two white chevrons on each wing ; breast grayish.

8. Chipping Sparrow, (*Spizella socialis*). S. R., c., $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Known by his little red skull-cap. Loves human society ; prefers to nest near dwellings of men.

9. Field Sparrow, (*Spizella pusilla*). S. R., $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Bright rufous plain breast and pink bill. Fields and pastures. Pleasing song.

10. Slate-colored Junco or Black Snowbird, (*Junco hyemalis*). M., c., $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Back, throat and breast, slate color; white below. Seen in flocks migrating.

11. Song Sparrow, (*Melospiza fasciata*). S. R., c., $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Brown with spotted breast, the spots uniting in centre to form a breast-pin. Often the first spring arrival. Sweet and varied song. Fearless and friendly.

12. Rose-breasted Grosbeak, (*Habia ludoviciana*). S. R., 8.

Male, black and white with rose breast; has a beautiful carol: female, grayish brown. Loves second growths.

13. Indigo-bird, (*Passerina cyanea*). S. R., $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Male, bright dark blue; female, grayish brown and rufous. Clumps of bushes in clearings or old pastures.

FAMILY TANAGRIDAE, (Tanagers).

1. Scarlet Tanager, (*Piranga erythromelas*). S. R., $7\frac{1}{4}$.

Most brilliant of all our birds. Male, scarlet with black wings and tail; female, olive green. Dense woods.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE, (Swallows).

1. Purple Martin, (*Progne subis*). S. R., 8.

Formerly common, now rare. Shining blue-black; wings and tail duller. Builds in boxes and holes in houses.

2. Cliff Swallow, (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*). S. R., 6.

Whitish crescent on forehead; rufous rump and short, square tail. Builds mud nest under eaves of barns. Eats enormous quantities of insects.

3. Barn Swallow, (*Chelidon erythrogastra*). S. R., 7. Builds inside barns. Insect eater of first rank.

4. Tree Swallow, (*Tachycineta bicolor*). S. R., c., 6.

Steel blue above, white below. Builds in holes in trees or sometimes in houses.

5. Bank Swallow, (*Clivicola riparia*). S. R., $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Brownish gray above, white beneath. Builds in holes which it excavates in sand banks. In colonies, generally near water.

FAMILY AMPELIDAE, (Waxwings).

1. Cedar Bird or Cherry Bird, (*Ampelis cedrorum*). S. R., c., $14\frac{1}{4}$.

Crested; fawn colored; red sealing-wax-like appendages to wing feathers. Builds in the Cedar and dines in the Cherry tree. Seen often during winter feeding on Mountain Ash berries in yards of the city.

FAMILY LANIIDAE, (Shrikes).

1. Great Northern Shrike or Butcher Bird, (*Lanius borealis*). W. V., $10\frac{1}{4}$.

Gray, wings and tail black with some white. Feeds on mice and small birds which he impales on a thorn or fence barb, or hangs in a crotch. On very top of our shade trees in mid-winter, watching for English Sparrows.

2. White-rumped Migrant Shrike. (*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*). S. R., 9.

Smaller; blue gray; wings and tail black, with some white feathers. In habits similar to No. 1.

FAMILY VIREONIDAE, (Vireos).

1. Red-eyed Vireo, (*Vireo olivaceus*). S. R., $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Light olive green; white stripe over red eye. Pensile nest in outer fork of horizontal limb; not high.

2. Warbling Vireo, (*Vireo gilvus*). S. R., c., $5\frac{3}{4}$.

Small. Ashy olive green; below, yellowish white. Upper branches of shade trees. More often heard than seen.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDAE, (Wood Warblers).

Represented by a number of the most beautiful of our

birds, mostly of small size and retiring nature, so that they are overlooked by many, though perhaps the most attractive birds we have.

1. Yellow Warbler, (*Dendroica aestiva*). S. R., c., 5.

Bright yellow, streaked with darker. Sociable and friendly. Builds beautiful soft nest in fork of bush.

2. Myrtle or Yellow-rumped Warbler, (*Dendroica coronata*). M., $5\frac{3}{4}$.

Bluish gray streaked with black, a yellow patch on rump, crown, and each side of breast.

3. Chestnut-sided Warbler, (*Dendroica pennsylvanica*). S. R., 5.

Crown, yellow; body, olive green, black and white; sides, chestnut. Second growths, scrubby clearings, or borders of woodlands.

4. Oven Bird, (*Seiurus aurocapillus*). S. R., 6.

Brownish olive green; golden crown. On ground in thick woods. Builds a *covered* nest on ground, very difficult to find.

5. Maryland Yellow-throat, (*Geothlypis trichas*). S. R., $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Back, olive; breast and throat, yellow; a black mask on forehead and sides of head. Low, damp thickets. Retiring and shy.

6. Redstart, (*Setophaga ruticilla*). S. R., $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Male, black and salmon red; female, black and yellow. Woodlands. Easily recognized.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE, (Thrashers, Wrens, etc.).

1. Catbird, (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*). S. R., c., 9.

Slaty gray; crown black; rump chestnut. A trim Quakerish bird. Intelligent and friendly. Has a charming song besides its harsh, cat-like note.

2. House Wren, (*Troglodytes aedon*). S. R., 5.

A small, saucy, cinnamon brown bird, with his tail up

in the air. Sociable. Builds in boxes and crevices, as hollows in trees.

FAMILY CERCITHIDAE, (Creepers).

1. Brown Creeper, (*Certhia familiaris americana*). M., $5\frac{3}{4}$.

Small; pepper and salt color; runs up and down trunks of trees, head up or down, as is most convenient.

FAMILY PARIDAE, (Nuthatches and Titmice).

1. White-breasted Nuthatch, (*Sitta carolinensis*). R., c., 6.

Bluish gray back; black crown; white below. In summer in forests; in winter comes into the city, where it runs up and down tree trunks, searching for insects and their eggs in crevices of bark.

2. Chickadee, (*Parus atricapillus*). R., c., $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Very small; ashy blue; head black; lower parts white. In summer in woods, where he raises a large family in a hole in a tree; in winter very sociable, running about shade trees, head up or down, and continually repeating his own name.

FAMILY TURDIDAE, (Thrushes, Bluebird, etc.)

1. Wilson's Thrush or Veery, (*Turdus fuscescens*). S. R., $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Cinnamon brown; breast white with wedge-shaped, brown spots on sides. Our common thrush of the woods. Low, thick, marshy woods.

2. Hermit Thrush, (*Turdus aonalaschkae pallasii*). M., $7\frac{1}{4}$.

Olive brown above; breast yellowish white with round black spots; tail rufous. Home farther north. Pure, sweet song.

3. Robin, (*Merula migratoria*). S. R., c., 10.

Our best known and most universally popular bird. Ar-

rives among the first, and is the most sociable and familiar of all.

4. Bluebird, (*Sialia sialis*). S. R., c., 7.

Carries our national colors. Back, bright blue ; breast, cinnamon red ; below, white. One of our early birds. Fond of orchards and gardens. Builds in holes and boxes.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 47.—January, 1900. The deaths of two more Oneida County soldiers in the Philippines have recently been reported in the papers.

Page 50.—*Trenton*. Presbyterian Church of Holland Patent; organized December 16, 1799. Centennial, December 14, 1899. U. Herald,
Dec. 15, 1899.

Page 87.—After ISAAC S. HARTLEY insert—

ALBERT BARNES, (1798–1870); *b.* Rome; Hamilton, '20. Commentator on the Scriptures; well known on both sides of the Atlantic. *Notes on the New Testament*, 11 vols., said to have reached a circulation of over a million. *Commentaries on Isaiah, Job, Daniel, Psalms; The Church and Slavery; The Atonement in its Relations to Law and Moral Government; Life at Three Score and Ten.* Johnson's Cyc.

SAMUEL KIRKLAND LOTHROP, (1804–1886); *b.* Whitesboro; Harvard, '25. Grandson of Samuel Kirkland; for forty-two years pastor Brattle Square Ch., Boston. *The Life of Samuel Kirkland, Missionary to the Indians*, in Sparks's Am. Biog. *The History of the Church in Brattle Square.* Pioneers,
p. 160.
Peabody's
Memoir Rev.
S. K. Lothrop.

After EDWARD BRIGHT insert—

JAMES EELLS, (1822–1886); *b.* Westmoreland; Hamilton, '44. *Memoir of Samuel Eells.*

Page 89.—After Mrs. MARTHA L. WHITCHER insert—

Mrs. CAROLINE M. FISHER SAWYER, (1812–1864). Wife of Thomas Jefferson Sawyer; lived seven years at Clinton; author of translations of Hebrew poetry and German philosophy; in 1861 Ed. Rose of Sharon, a monthly mag- Griswold's
Fem. Poets,
pp. 218–24.
Lippincott's
Dict. Am.
Biog.

azine in the French language; and Ladies' Repository.
Poetry of Hebrew Tradition.

Page 92.—After ANSON JUDD UPSON insert—

Who's Who in
 America.

FRANCIS MARION BURDICK, (*b.* 1845); Hamilton, '69.
 Practiced law in Utica, 1872-83; Mayor, 1882-3; Prof.
 Law and History, Ham. Coll., 1882-7; Prof. Law, Cor-
 nell Univ. School of Law, 1887-91. Prof. Law, Colum-
 bia Univ. since 1891. *Burdick's Cases on Torts; Cases*
on Sales; The Law of Sales; Cases on Partnership; The
Law of Partnership; Assoc. Ed. (Dept. of Law) John-
 son's Cyc.

Page 93.—After Mrs. ELEANOR ECOB MORSE, insert—

Who's Who in
 America.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE BUELL COMAN, (*b.* Waterville). Painter
 of landscapes; is one of the artists whose works have been
 selected for the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Sch. Rep't,
 1899, p. 25.

Page 103.—The Utica Free Academy has a reference
 library of over two thousand volumes for the use of pupils.

Page 3.—In line 33 read—Brant.

Page 9.—First marginal reference to read—Pioneers,
 pp. 78, 62-5.

Third marginal reference to read—Pioneers, pp. 206, 432.

After third reference, insert—Ibid, p. 79.

Pages 23, 25.—On margin read—A. F. B. Chace.

Page 39.—In line 2 read—Philo C. Curtis.

Page 63.—In line 19 read—David W. Childs.

Page 70.—Under MAPPA read—Olden Barneveltdt.

Page 82.—Read—HENRY P. SARTWELL.

Page 87.—WILLIAM THOMAS GIBSON. Read—Rector
 of St. George's, 1863-83; also of other churches in the
 County.

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Abbreviations—C. H., Court House. L., City Library. O. H. S.' Oneida Historical Society; Munson Williams Memorial.

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